The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

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Warren Ranges,
Richmond Ranges,
Stewart Cook Stoves,
American Cook Stoves,
Diamond Furnaces,

And a very desirable line of new Housekeeping Goods.

DALTON & CO'S,
80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

VAN'S RANGES,
Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

HOTELS.

POSITIVE OPENING APRIL 5.

SHERMAN HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

In consequence of the severe storm, the opening of this celebrated Hotel has been delayed till SATURDAY, April 5, when the finest and most commodious Hotel on the continent will be in perfect order to receive guests.
C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, } Clerks.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

On Second Floor, Madison-st. front, of Tribune Building, Room No. 4, very desirable, with vault, English tile floor; one of the handsomest offices in the city.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

2d, 3d and 4th Floors of TOBEY'S BUILDING, southeast corner of Jackson and State-sts., leased for term of years to THE HOWE MACHINE CO., suitable for light manufacturing business or show-rooms. Elegant north and west light. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT,

On Third Floor, Tribune Building, three very desirable Front Rooms, with and without vaults, steam heated, with elevator. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,
THE GREAT
Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.
Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.
(One Prize to every 7 Tickets.)

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,200,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:
Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths,
$150.00. $75.00. $37.50. $30.00. $15.00. $7.50.
We are now prepared to fill orders.
To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4448.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDIES.

JAMES C. SIMM,
THE
Confectioner,
Has REMOVED to his New and Commodious Building,
NO. 56 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE LADIES!

Call for catalogues, free of charge, of the Harper's Bazar Paper Patterns, the best fitting and most reliable now in use.
NO. 288 STATE STREET.

CARPET CLEANING.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.,
44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago.
Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at the shortest notice. No charge for cartage. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

S. W. SEA & CO.,
151 MONROE-ST. (Basement).
Returned, reconstructed, ready for Real Estate customers, especially the old specialty—Exchanges of Properties.
SIDNEY W. SEA, C. R. FIELD

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. D. Marshall & Co. has this day expired by limitation. All unsettled business will be closed by J. D. Marshall, who succeeds to the business of the late firm.
J. D. MARSHALL,
Chicago, April 1, 1873. C. H. COOLIDGE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The regular mail-train on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will leave Depot, at Harrison-st., at 10 o'clock Sunday, April 6, and return to the city at 4 p. m.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 706 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 706 Wabash-av.
NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited and accounts-current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
Exchange, Government, Municipal, and Local Securities bought and sold.
Particular attention given to Mercantile Collections, and advances made on approved paper left for collection.
Drafts at sight on London payable at any town in Great Britain and Ireland.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits furnished to Merchants, and to parties going abroad.
Deposits Received, and Interest, as may be agreed, paid on Special Deposits.

$50,000

To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. EMIL JOSAPHAT, Banker, 164 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES,
LOTS,
STORES,
OFFICES,

For SALE, to EXCHANGE, and to RENT, in all parts of the city and suburbs, at BOTTOM PRICES.
FIVE ELEGANT new STORES at BARGAINS. ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME, with ample grounds, to rent low. ACRES for SUBDIVISION a SPECIALTY.
See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

An elegant marble-front, 3-story and basement house; all modern improvements; 16 rooms; on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., facing east. Would take a small A 1 house in desirable locality in part pay; by
W. SKINNER, 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

A two-story and basement frame house, containing 13 rooms; modern improvements; hot and cold water; furnace, etc.; lot 26x180, west front, on Prairie-av.; will be sold cheap if taken at once. Apply to
A. A. CHILD,
4 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

MATTRESSES.

CALL AND EXAMINE
THE
NATIONAL
AND
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES,
COMPLETE BEDS, &c.,
AT THE
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO.'S,
286 State-st.
J. T. STONE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

SHIP GLASSES,
At J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time. C. H. BECKWITH.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind.
Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
And Bolt Manufacturers,
From 50 & 52 Madison-st. to
144 Lake-st.

WANTED.

PARTNER

Wanted, in an old and established Lumber Firm, doing a business of 7 to 8 million feet per annum, to take interest of a retiring partner. Capital required, $15,000 to $25,000. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

STATIONERY.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st.,
Methodist Church Block.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the W. M. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Bakers' Benevolent Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Benevolent Society will be held in the Market Hall, on Clinton-st., near Jackson, on Saturday, April 5, at 7½ o'clock.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Further Details of the Shocking Catastrophe.

Gross Neglect and Carelessness of Capt. Williams and His Officers.

Thrilling Accounts of the Disaster from Various Sources.

Fiendish Heartlessness of the Crew of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

The Second Officer Heedless of a Sailor's Warning.

Other Marine Disasters.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' NEGLECT.

A former officer in the United States Navy hands us the following relative to the recent disaster:

There is considerable difficulty in arriving at a proper explanation with regard to the recent disastrous shipwreck of the steamer Atlantic off the coast of Nova Scotia. From the statement of Capt. Williams, it appears that the first part of the voyage was highly favorable, the weather being fine and the winds easterly, thus assisting the vessel on her course; and that not until the 24th ult., or on the fourth day after leaving Liverpool, was anything met with inclined to retard the speed of the vessel or the success of the voyage.

On the 24th, 25th, and 26th, however, heavy southwest and westerly gales were encountered, against which the steamer labored heavily, both being almost directly in the teeth of her course, and her speed was reduced to but 118 miles per day, or to not quite 5 knots an hour. On the 31st, the engineer reporting a scarcity of coal, the Captain deemed it advisable, under the state of the weather,—the wind being southwest, and a falling barometer betokening rough weather,—to change the course so as to head for Halifax, for the double reason of avoiding the head winds and seas and obtaining a full supply of coal previous to making for their destination, the port of New York, Sandy Hook being then distant 460 miles.

In the Captain's report he does not state whether he had taken any observations to determine his position; but it is fair to suppose that if he had not this opportunity he would have so stated, as that would have been somewhat of an excuse for his failure in his reckoning. It is proper to observe here that at sea it is customary to keep two reckonings,—the one called that "by observation," the other that of "dead reckoning." The latter is used as auxiliary to the former, and is kept from a consideration of the ship's last position by observation, and deducing her probable position by a calculation from her courses and the distances sailed in the interval to which the dead reckoning is required.

When winds are adverse, or currents are met with, the dead reckoning may be very much at fault, so that the position of the vessel is not accurately determined. When, however, an observation is taken, the difference between the two reckonings is at once determined, and the position, as then calculated by observation, is taken as a new departure to which the dead reckoning may be again referred, but always, as indicated, as an auxiliary to the reckoning by observation; so that if, through any cause, such an observation may not be had for a time, the navigator may still have a comparative idea of his position. This is stated more as a probable excuse for Capt. Williams than as a plausible one. From his own statement, it appears that he himself does not take advantage of it, but distinctly states that at only 8 p. m. on the night before the vessel struck—only seven hours—the weather was clear and the wind easterly. The night being clear, Capt. Williams had no right, with the lives of 1,000 people in his keeping, to omit the precaution of taking an observation to determine accurately his position, in order to so direct the vessel's course as to avoid known dangers. The conclusion, then, seems clear that either Capt. Williams failed to perform a duty that was so plain as to need no explanation, or he made a disastrous mistake in his reckoning. In either event the public and his Government will hold him to a strict accountability, both as a matter of justice to the many families so unhappily bereaved, and to the end that the sea-service may understand that the responsibilities of an officer are not to be taken up lightly nor treated carelessly.

TWO CHICAGO VICTIMS.

The disaster which befel the White Star steamer Atlantic on the coast of Nova Scotia, and the terrible loss of life which resulted from it, have occasioned the greatest apprehensions in the minds of many residents of this city who are expecting friends from the Old Country. The local agent of the line to which the ill-fated steamer belonged is unable as yet to furnish any information that would be of personal interest here, as he has received no official dispatches from Nova Scotia or the East concerning the calamity. When the complete list of passengers is made public, however, it is feared that it will bring mourning to many Chicago households.

The dispatches yesterday morning contained the intelligence that among the cabin passengers known to be lost were "Miss Brodie" and Miss Barker, of this city. After careful inquiry, we are forced to the conclusion that the former was Miss Sarah Broady, an aged maiden lady, who took charge of the young children of Mr. George L. Dunlap, after the death of his first wife, during the first Boston Jubilee. When Mr. Dunlap married his present wife, Miss Rice, daughter of the Hon. John B. Rice, Miss Broady became the especial instructor of his youngest daughter. A few months since the family went to Europe, and she accompanied them. As Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap and the children are now in London, the presence of Miss Broady on the Atlantic can be accounted for in no other way than that she was coming home before them in order to prepare their new residence, on the North Side, for their arrival. Miss Broady was an Englishwoman, of superior education, between 50 and 60 years of age. She formerly lived in Wisconsin, and it is believed that her sister is now residing in Texas.

Concerning Miss Barker, the other lady whose death is reported, we have been unable to get any information. It is probable that she was Miss Broady's friend, and accompanying her to this city.

A CANARD.

It was rumored about town yesterday that Mr. F. E. A. Wolcott, of the paint and oil firm of Wolcott, Smith & Co., Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn street, was expected home on the Atlantic. This is not the fact. When last heard from the gentleman was in Liverpool. He wrote that he would probably leave for America about the end of March, and that he would telegraph the name of the steamer upon which he would take passage.

DESERVED TESTIMONIALS.

The heroic conduct of Third Officer Brady and the fishermen, who succeeded, at the risk of their own lives, in saving the lives of 400 from the wreck of the steamer, has excited unbounded admiration among our leading business men, who have determined upon getting up a testimonial for the brave fellows. The thing was started yesterday, and the sum of $200 was collected in a short time. Subscriptions will be received to-day at the hotels, on 'Change, by Fred L. Fake, at No. 86 Washington street; Franz Henckel, at No. 92 Washington street, and H. F. Jennison, at the office of the Equitable Life Association, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. There is hardly a man who proposes to cross the Atlantic this season, or whose friends contemplate a trip to Europe, that will not feel a peculiar interest in this testimonial, and it is confidently expected that the same will be swelled to $1,000 to-day. A meeting of contributors will be held at Mr. Jennison's office at 5 o'clock this afternoon, where they will determine the form in which the testimonial shall be forwarded and presented.

CORRECTED LIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3.—The following is a corrected list of the cabin passengers and officers of the steamer Atlantic, lost and saved:

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

F. D. Markwold, of Thompson, Langdon & Co., 391 Broadway, New York; S. W. Vick, of Vick & Melane, Wilmington, N. C.; J. Spencer Jones, New Ross, Ireland; Lewis Lovenson, London; W. G. Gardner, London; C. W. Allen, London; H. Hirget, Switzerland; Simon Camachio, New York; B. B. Richmond, Detroit; Adolphus Jugla, glove dealer, 737 Broadway, New York; John Brindly, Burslem, England; Daniel Kinane, Springfield, O.; James Brown, Manchester; Nicholas Brandt, New York.

CABIN PASSENGERS LOST.

Cyrus M. Fisher, lawyer, Vermont, and wife; Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, Chicago; J. H. Price, 101 Broadway, New York; Mr. Kruger, 54 Exchange Place, New York; Albert Sumner, San Francisco; Henry S. Hewitt, of New Jersey; Best, Broome street, New York; Mr. Merritt and wife, New York; Miss Merritt, Miss Scrymser, New York; Mrs. Davidson and daughter, London; W. B. Wellington, Boston; Mr. Sheat and wife, son, and daughter, Nevada.

OFFICERS SAVED.

James A. Williams, Captain; J. W. Frith, Chief Officer; Cornelius Brady, Third Officer; John Brown, Fourth Officer; Dr. Cuppadge, Surgeon.

OFFICERS LOST.

Henry Metcalf, Second Officer; Ambrose Worthington, Purser; Hugh Christie, Chief Steward.

The surviving passengers will leave to-night by steamer Falmouth for Portland.

M. M. JACKSON, United States Consul.

SWEET CHARITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel extend the hospitalities of the house free to the Atlantic sufferers passing through this city on their way to their homes.

[To the Associated Press.]

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Harrowing details of the scenes attending the loss of the steamship Atlantic continue to be received.

All the women who were asleep at the time the ship struck were drowned in their berths, the heavy seas, which constantly poured over the vessel and filled her, preventing them from reaching the deck. Some women who showed remarkable presence of mind and an appreciation of their awful situation only reached the deck to be washed into the sea and drowned. One woman, following the example of the sailors and the stronger male passengers, took to the rigging, and was lashed there to keep from being swept away, but was frozen to death in that position.

Soon after 6, the men on shore wrote on a blackboard: "Cheer up! Boats are coming to your assistance!" and the announcement was responded to by hearty cheers from the ship. After half an hour of awful suspense, men were seen on the island carrying a boat over the rocks, and soon it was launched; it took off three boat-loads from the outlying rocks. While rescuing these men, Capt. Williams and passengers called loudly to the crew of the boat to come to the ship and take them off first, as they were in the most imminent danger, the Captain saying: "I will give $500 for every boat-load rescued." The boat afterward made for the vessel and took off two boat-loads.

Half an hour later another boat came and rescued many of those who were clinging to the rigging. Third Officer Brady, who had succeeded in reaching the shore over a line carried from the vessel by himself, organized a crew, and materially aided in the work of rescue.

THE CARGO.

Papers received from Europe by the agents of the White Star line state that the Atlantic had 1,836 tons of assorted cargo.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

The Liverpool agents of the line, this morning, telegraphed to Mr. Sparks, the New York agent, as follows: "The Atlantic's deviation to Halifax is incomprehensible. The quantity of coal on board was 967 tons, against the average consumption during eighteen voyages of 744 tons. Without an explicit statement of the engineer, the supposition is that the vessel, in consequence of head winds and rough weather, was obliged to burn largely in excess of the usual amount of coals; hence the run for Halifax for a fresh supply."

THE PASSENGERS.

A portion of the passengers who were saved are expected in this city on Saturday, by the steamer from Halifax, and arrangements are making to obtain subscriptions for their relief. The steerage passengers are in a very destitute condition.

The steamer Algeria, which sailed on the 22d of March, will bring a list of the passengers whose passages were prepaid here, and also their destinations.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamship Atlantic was insured by London companies for $150,000. She had 760 steerage passengers. The crew and passengers were classified as follows at Liverpool:

English—198 men and 74 women, 28 male and 21 female children.

Scotch—7 men and 4 women.

Irish—43 men, 18 women, and 3 children.

Other nationalities—150 adult males, 32 women, and 19 male and 18 female children.

A large number of emigrants embarked at Queenstown, making the total number in the steamer, when she sailed from that port, 952.

Of the passengers by the steamer Atlantic, 200 were booked from Cork and five from Plymouth. Great anxiety exists in these places as to their fate.

ANXIOUS RELATIONS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A large crowd surrounds the bulletin board at the office of the White Star Line, eagerly scanning the lists of names of passengers saved from the Atlantic. A continuous stream of persons passed into the office all the morning, inquiring anxiously for the latest particulars of the disaster, that they may know the fate of their friends who are known or are supposed to have taken passage on the vessel.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Freeman D. Mackwall, a cabin-passenger of the Atlantic, telegraphs from Halifax that he will remain at the wreck until the bodies of the lost cabin-passengers are recovered; that the bodies of Mrs. Fisher and Miss Merritt have been secured, and that there are hopes of securing those of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Miss Scrymser, and John H. Price, of New York.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

OTTAWA, Can., April 3.—In Parliament, last evening, during the discussion of the Atlantic steamship disaster, it was stated that the Government had ordered a searching investigation. An appropriation was made at the last session for a lighthouse, at the point where the calamity occurred, but unhappily the work had not been completed.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S STATEMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3—Evening.—There is nothing of importance from the wreck to-day.

Robert Thomas, the Quartermaster, says: At 2 o'clock, I went upon the bridge with Second Officer Metcalf, and told him not to stand into land so, as the ship had run her distance to make Sambro light, from my calculations. He told me I was neither the Captain nor Mate. I then went to Fourth Officer Brown, and asked him if I should go on the main yards, as he would not see land until he struck on it. He told me it was no use for me to go up. I then relieved the man at the wheel, and at 2:30 o'clock the Second Officer told the Captain, who was reposing in the chart-room, that the weather was getting thick. The Second Officer went outside of the chart-room. The man at the lookout called out "Ice ahead." They were among the ice, and shortly after the ship struck. The time was 3:15 o'clock. I put the helm hard to starboard, and reversed the engines at full speed astern. I left the wheel-house and went aft and got axes out and distributed them for the purpose of cutting way the gear about the boats. A little boy and his mother, named Munney, both steerage passengers, with her brother Alfred Munney, all from London, were lost. She called to me after she came out of the after steerage, and said to me, "Robert, where are you?" I said "I am here." She said, "Save me." I took the mother and child on the saloon-deck, and told her to stay there until I could get the boats clear to put her and the boy into. The ship suddenly listed over, and they lost their hold on the rail, and were swept overboard, and sunk to rise no more. I think they have some friends or relatives at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., as I received an address to the above effect. William Purdy, a quartermaster, was the first who attempted to swim ashore, but, when going, he said, "Good-by, Thomas, will you come with me?" I replied I wanted to save the boy and his mother. Then I saw that the boy and mother were swept away. I swam on shore, and when I landed on the rock a passenger called out, "Save me," which I did. I traversed from rock to rock, falling, sometimes from exhaustion, with this man with me, until I found a signal-port, a place which the fishermen have to look out and signalize boats. I then called out for help. Two old men and a boy came to our assistance, and I went to the house with them and procured a line, and then retraced my steps to the beach, where I saw a lot of passengers and crew upon this rock. Speakman, the Quartermaster, swam towards me with a line from the rock, and I hove my line and caught him, and pulled him ashore. As soon as I had done so, we hauled in the line which he had from the rock, and made fast the end of my line to it, so as to make it stronger. As soon as I got the line made fast, I told those on the rock to come on ashore, one by one, as I would save them. The first man saved in this way, I do not know, but the second was Mr. Brady, the third officer. I saved in this manner about seventy. In some instances, as the line was some distance overhead, and the persons too exhausted, I had to reach down and pull them up. Some I had to go into water (which was out of my depth) for with a line around my waist. In these cases the two old men would drag me and the men I rescued ashore. I remained there from 4 o'clock till 9, when I fell down through exhaustion. One of the stewards and somebody else relieved me, and I was carried to a house and kindly cared for. As soon as I had recovered sufficient strength I was conveyed in a boat to the main land, and went to Mr. Ryan's, the magistrate, where I was kindly treated and attended to, as I had the cramp. The Chief Steward and another man who threw his arms around the Steward's neck, when coming ashore on the rope, were drowned at my feet. The reason I could not render assistance in this case was, that the two old men went away with a man I had rescued, as they feared he would perish, therefore there was no one present to haul me ashore if I had jumped off the rocks after them.

QUARTERMASTER RAYLANCE'S STATEMENT.

Quartermaster Charles Raylance says:

About 3:20 o'clock, I hove the log, and the ship, at that time, was going at the rate of twelve knots per hour. I went into the aft wheel-house and was looking through one of the windows, when I fancied I saw breakers on the starboard side. I then ran forward to the lookout man on the bridge, and I asked him if he did not think there were breakers on the starboard side. He reported to the Second Officer, who telegraphed the engine-room to reverse the engines, full speed, astern. We both then jumped off the bridge together on to the deck. Then he gave me orders to call all hands on deck. I ran forward, and bursted the Quartermasters' room open with my foot, and all of them, three in number, got out through the panel of the door. Then I and one of them went aft and got out the rockets, and fired about eight, when the rocket-box rolled away from us. The Captain gave orders to get the boats clear, and save the passengers. I and the Captain went to No. 3 boat, and were getting her clear, when he asked me if the plugs were in her. I told him they were not. As the passengers were huddled together in the bottom of the boat crying, I could not get the plugs in. The Captain then passed the order around for every one to look after themselves. I, with the Captain and a passenger, got into the main rigging, and stopped there. The ship had previously keeled over, and I heard the Captain ask if any of the Quartermasters were in the rigging. I answered, "Yes, here is one." I then went up aloft by the main top-mast rigging, as the Captain gave me orders to unreeve the signal halyards to heave ashore. When I got up aloft the main topmast brace was carried away, and I had to come down again. At that time the lines were ashore, and I assisted the Captain in getting to the forward rigging. The Captain and I cut the fore-brace, and passed it to Mr. Brown, fourth officer, who sent it on and passed it ashore by one of the other lines. By this time the passengers were going ashore by ropes, and the Captain gave orders for the passengers to jump and do the best they could for themselves. Then I heard Quartermaster Thomas sing out, "Stay where you are; a boat is coming to your assistance." Therefore, orders were given for the passengers and crew to stay where they were. When the boat did come the sea was running so high the boat could not render us any assistance, and the Captain therefore told the passengers to get ashore by the line, which they did. During this time two large boats were being launched, which went to the rock, and were taking passengers to the island. The Captain seeing this, told the boats' crews that those in the rigging were in the most imminent danger, more so than those on the rock, and to come and take them off first, as he was afraid the ship would break up, and he offered them $500 for every boat load they would rescue. The boats then came to the ship, and took the passengers from the rigging first. One of the sailors carried me, as I could not walk, to one of the houses, where I was treated well.

CARE FOR THE SURVIVORS.

HALIFAX, April 3.—Every care and attention is bestowed upon the survivors since their arrival here by the Marine Department, the city authorities, Cunard & Co., and private citizens, many of whom cheerfully contributed towards the distressed passengers and seamen. To-day the Archbishop of Halifax received the following:

NEW YORK, April 3.—Draw upon me for £100, and expend the same amongst the survivors of the Atlantic.
(Signed) T. A. VYSE, JR., 531 Broadway.

Happily, the generous sum will not be required, as the passengers desire nothing at present, but to be speedily forwarded to their destinations.

INCIDENTS.

Some incidents of the disaster, as related by the survivors, are harrowing. At one time during the weary watch before dawn, the fore-boom broke loose from its fastenings, and, swinging around, instantly crushed to death about 200 persons gathered on the deck. Several passengers are reported drowned by the life-boats, which, not being properly managed, overturned and drowned the unfortunates before assistance could be rendered. Some who had life-buoys, and endeavored to reach the rock by means of the lines from the vessel, not having them properly adjusted, but on the lower part of the bodies, were floating with their heads down, and in this way many were drowned before reaching the rock. One young man, with no clothing save a shirt and vest, and two life-buoys fastened around his body, leaped into the water, and attempted to reach the rock. The passengers who gave the statement, say they endeavored to dissuade him from the attempt, but he hesitated, and when finally they were rescued and landed on shore, the body of the young man was the first they saw, and the life-buoys were still on his body.

Among the passengers was a native of the Old Country, who had been in the United States for some time, and lately returned to England to bring his wife and family of five children to his home in the New World. The father, mother, and children all perished.

Several of the passengers landed from the steamer Delta, yesterday, were considerably bruised about the body and lower limbs. One man had both legs broken, and others were so sore from being knocked against the rocks that they were scarcely able to stand. Three or four had to be sent to the hospital last night.

The survivors say it was a frightful sight to witness the manner in which many of the unfortunate persons met death. Unable to reach the deck in consequence of the jam in the gangway, several rushed through the port-hole, only to be dashed to death against the sides of the ship.

A BOY'S STATEMENT.

The only youth saved from the wreck makes the following statement: My name is John Hinley; am about 12 years of age; got on board the Atlantic at Liverpool with mother, father, and a young brother. All belonged to Ashton, Lancashire. He was asleep in his berth when a great noise awakened him. Although he did not hear any voices, there seemed to be a great rush, and he stumbled out of bed, and into the crowd. The greater portion passed him, but he saw six men crowding into a top berth in the upper steerage, and he followed them. One of them broke through a window and got out, and the boy did the same. One kind-hearted individual pushed him through, before he had made the egress himself. Once outside, he held on by the ropes, until himself and his companions were rescued by the life-boat. What became of his parents and brother he did not know, but it is certain they were drowned. The family were on their way to New York at the invitation of two married daughters who had settled there.

A HEARTLESS CREW.

The crew was one of the hardest that was ever gathered in any vessel. They were picked up about the Liverpool wharves and docks, and it was with the greatest of difficulty they were kept under control during the voyage. The storekeeper states that one of them made an attempt to snatch his watch and chain one night, but was foiled. On another occasion, during the storm of the 25th of March, he states some of the crew attempted to break into the spirit-room, and it was for awhile feared that force would have to be used to prevent them.

When the boats came from the shore to rescue the survivors, the sailors repeatedly pushed the passengers aside, or knocked them down, and jumped into the boats themselves.

SAVING THE CARGO.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The underwriters of New York have despatched the wrecker, Wm. H. Merritt, with divers and full instructions, to Halifax, to take charge of the wrecked steamer Atlantic, and to save vessel and cargo, and make all possible provision for covering and preserving the bodies of the dead.

The Coast Wrecking Company dispatched a steamer to-day, with a full wrecking company, to carry out this object.

A dispatch from Halifax, states that the Atlantic is broken at the foremast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALIFAX, April 3.—Captain Williams to-day went down to the scene of the wreck to look after property. Hopes are entertained that the greater portion of the cargo will be saved. The vessel is still in the same position, her bow and masts being out of water.

Statements are made that the crew indulged in the plunder of the dead bodies. One instance is related of a wretch who mutilated the hand of a lady to obtain possession of a diamond ring on her finger. Her body and that of Mrs. Fisher, of Vermont, and Miss Merritt, of Chicago, washed ashore yesterday, and lay side by side among eighty others. These bodies will be forwarded to their respective homes.

One woman passenger was confined only six hours before the disaster.

Two men have arrived here. They are James Bateman, of London, England, and Edward Mills, of Belfast, Ireland. Bateman was the only one who succeeded in getting his wife up in the rigging, where she died from exposure.

It is not true that the Collector of Customs here has been ordered to hold an investigation. None of the officers or men are detained in custody to give evidence. A statement was made in the evening papers to that effect, but it is authoritatively denied by Collector McDonald.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—A dispatch to Capt. Cogle says all the Atlantic's passengers leave Halifax at 9 o'clock to-night in the Falmouth, arriving here at midnight Friday night, and will hence be conveyed by the Eastern Road to the Boston & Fall River Line to New York. None left in the Chase.

OTHER DISASTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The steamship Cordova, from Newport, Wales, has arrived. Capt. Hughes reports that on March 4, in latitude 48:24 north, longitude 13:50 west, he picked up the crew and boats of the German brig Reichstag, Blohm, master, from Santos to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, with coffee. The crew had been in open boats for three days, in heavy weather, and on March 12 they were transferred to the British bark Inheritance, from Colombo for London. The Cordova lost Thomas Roche, a seaman, overboard, on the 16th of March, in a hurricane.

The French bark Omoy and the British bark Maria Therese were wrecked off the China coast. No lives lost.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, April 3.—An unknown schooner, of several hundred tons, supposed to be American, with lumber, is reported beached on the coast, five miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the Mexican shore, with no one on board. The schooner appears to be completely capsized.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TAX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—United States District-Attorney Glover, of Chicago, and Burton C. Cook, attorney of the Northwestern Railroad, to-day had a hearing before Commissioner Douglass relative to the postponement of proceedings against that corporation on account of the non-payment of the scrip dividend tax. The Internal Revenue Department is determined to collect this tax from the Western railroads in the same way, if necessary, that it is now collecting it from the New York Central Railroad.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

It is officially stated here, in behalf of the President, that there is no intention of abolishing the Civil Service Commission. When ex-Senator Cattell returns from Europe, and finishes the negotiation of the new loan, he will be tendered the Chairmanship of the Commission, made vacant by the resignation of George William Curtis. Whatever other vacancies exist on the Committee will be filled during the summer.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL CADETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Official notifications have been sent to all members and delegates of the next House of Representatives representing the districts not represented at the Naval Academy, requesting each to nominate a candidate to appear for examination in July. There are now about one hundred vacancies in the Academy, caused by those leaving who graduated last year, dismissals, resignations, etc. The law provides that the nominations of candidates for admission must be made between the 5th of March and the 1st of July by the member or delegate from among the actual residents of his district, each member and delegate being allowed one cadetship and one from District Columbia, to be selected by the President, and ten at large; also to be appointed by the President.

FOR EUROPE.

Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, who goes to Europe in a few days in connection with the new loan, will take but three clerks with him, and they will be selected from among the most experienced and efficient in the Department.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Warrants are now being issued from the Treasury Department for the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission. About 200 claimants have been paid in the last three days. One warrant to-day contained the names of claimants who received in the aggregate $60,902.

GREENBACKS.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $358,606,901.

STEWART VS. BLAINE.

The replication of Speaker Blaine to the complaint of James B. Stewart was to-day sent by Attorney-General Williams to Judge Pascal, of counsel for Stewart. The replication maintains that the House of Representatives has the right to attach for the contempt of a contumacious witness.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

At the Treasury Department to-day, $125,000 were paid on account of satisfaction of the Montana war claims. The remainder of the claims will be paid as soon as a proper examination is made.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The territory awarded to the United States by the San Juan boundary arbitration was brought under the purview of our Postal laws, to-day, by the establishment of three post-offices on the different islands.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, April 3.—The incorporators of the Wisconsin Midland Railway Company organized to-day, and elected the following officers: President, Col. J. L. Dorrance; Vice-President and Secretary, Edward Sargent; Treasurer and Superintendent of Construction, D. L. Harkness, of Berlin; Attorney, A. H. Hamilton, of Ripon; Chief Engineer, Harvey Tomlinson, of Ripon. The route extends through Omro, Berlin, Princeton, Portage, Montello, Arena, Mineral Point, to Dubuque, following generally the bed of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. Capital is promised from New York, and there are good prospects for building the road.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—The Knoxville & Charleston Railroad was offered for sale to-day, and bought in by the State for $100,000. There was another bidder.

NEW YORK.

Monetary Uneasiness in the Metropolis---Defalcation the Order of the Day.

Speculation the Cause of Embezzlement Everywhere.

Was the Car-Hook Murderer Hanged Unconsciously?

A Popular Delusion Dispelled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1873.

The stoppage of the Bull's Head Bank has created much distrust in financial circles,—not on account of its liabilities, which are small, but on account of its credit, which stood very high. The distrust has been heightened by the report, generally believed, that some of the officers of the institution have been guilty of defalcation, to which, indeed, the suspension is attributed.

AN EMINENTLY-RESPECTABLE BANK.

The Bull's Head was regarded as one of the soundest and most conservative banks in the city. It had paid large dividends, and its stock has sold as high as $250 and upwards per share. Its Directors are well-known and eminently-respectable citizens; and, consequently, the failure of the institution was a startling surprise. Little doubt is entertained that extensive peculations have been going on for some time; and I have heard that two-thirds of its entire capital has gone in this way. The indisposition of the officers—presuming they have the knowledge—to satisfy the natural curiosity of the public respecting the bank's condition, has given color to the worst rumors in circulation. Friends of the Bull's Head insist that it will pay all of its depositors in full; but the mass of the people declare it won't do anything of the sort,—at least out of its own funds. These say, if it does, that the money will come from the backers of the defalcating officers, who are far too "respectable" to be exposed.

Whatever the issue,

ONE THING IS CERTAIN:

the suspension and reported irregularity of this bank have hurt the credit of many other banks, and shaken confidence generally. It is asserted that, during the past week, as much as $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 deposits have been withdrawn from the different moneyed institutions in consequence of this, the latest blow to credit. The extreme financial stringency is explained by such withdrawal, added to the pervading distrust.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

In conversation, the other day, a veteran operator on the Stock Exchange, who knows the street, told me he had reason to believe that that there were defalcations in many of the supposed-to-be-strongest banks in town; that it is almost impossible, in these times of desperate speculation, to guard against irregularities on the part of officials. Insiders alone (he added) have any adequate idea of the extent to which financial institutions are robbed here. Hardly a day passes without the discovery of some large deficit in tellers' or bookkeepers' accounts, and most of these deficits are concealed, and arranged through the influence of the embezzlers' friends. He mentioned a large bank in Nassau street, which had lost, he asserted, over $1,000,000, in the past year, by the dishonesty of some of its prominent officers. Another concern, in Pine street, had suffered at the same time, and in the same manner, to the extent of $500,000; and still, another, only last January, found that, in five years, the peculations of its employes reached $3,000,000.

Almost without exception,

THE HISTORY OF DEFALCATIONS

here is the same. They proceed from a feverish desire to grow rich by speculation. Men on salaries of $1,500, $2,000, and $2,500, seeing other men making twenty times as much with far less labor, are naturally tempted to imitate the prosperous. They have no capital of their own, but they have an unlimited amount near at hand. It belongs to others; but what harm can come of using it for a few days, and then returning it? To that question the tempter finds entrance, and the answer is made by the rashest of experiments. Fortune looks fair, though her smile covers deceit. He who reaches out to her falls into the unseen pit on whose border he stands. Hoping for a lucky turn, the most unlucky fate befalls. Experience teaches nothing. The ruin of many follows the ruin of few; and the ruin continues unchecked. O, Wall street, of what untold wretchedness art thou the cause!

DID FOSTER TAKE POISON?

The statement, though contradicted, is true, that Foster had poisoned himself some hours before his execution, and would have died of the poison had not his sentence been summarily carried out. At least I believe the story from all I can hear. It is supposed the wife of the murderer carried to him the fatal drug (it was probably a preparation of morphine) the last time she visited him; that he kept it until 3 o'clock, expecting a reprieve up to that time; then went to his cell; swallowed the poison, and lay down to what he supposed would prove eternal oblivion. He slept by its agency until he was aroused and ordered to prepare for the gallows. The time for the execution had been fixed at 11 o'clock; he was hanged at 9:15 a. m. It would seem that the attaches of the Tombs had known of his intent to commit suicide, and had winked at it. The Sheriff, however, had no suspicion of the thing, and did not learn of it until 8:30. Then he ordered his deputies to make all possible haste, lest the scaffold might be cheated of its victim; and the result was, that, at 9:20 a. m., Foster was dangling at the end of the rope.

The murderer could have suffered very little, if at all, either physically or mentally. Those who witnessed the scene say he was completely stupefied by the drug, and had no conception of what was passing. It seems a pity the unfortunate man should not have been permitted to die in his cell, instead of being forced upon the gallows to make such a ghastly end.

If all the murderers in the Tombs would agree to perish by their own hand, the city would be spared much trouble, and the newspapers would lose much unwholesome sensation.

ALL A MISTAKE.

You have seen the story that Pauline Lucca has made up her mind to reside permanently in this country, and you have probably made up your mind that the story is entirely baseless. It certainly is, so far as I can learn. The little prima donna, it is declared, has not the slightest intention of abiding here permanently. On the contrary, all her plans for the future are intimately connected with Germany, where she expects to end her days.

EUROPEAN SHOW-PEOPLE.

Every foreign singer or actress who comes to us is reported in the newspapers as about to [make] America as her home, when the truth is, that her only liking for the Republic [is th]rough the galore of dollars that it yields her. Any professional performer who makes a tour of the States, as the English style it, has understanding enough of our national vanity to pretend to be enamored of the country. But it is very rare that it is anything else save a pretense. Europeans, as a rule, like Europe; it would be strange if they did not, and it would be stranger still if those depending upon the public for pecuniary favor should not assume to have fallen in love with "this glorious Union." They leave these shores with faces stamped with artificial woe, and eyes filled with crocodile tears. Ere the land has faded from their view, they begin to abuse it with a zest which would mortify and anger their admirers exceedingly, were the latter within ear-shot. Of all show-people who cross the Atlantic to coin money in the Western Hemisphere, singers are notably the most selfish and ungrateful. I have known a good many of them, and the exceptions to the rule have been precious few. They are made up almost exclusively of voice and egotism, and, between the two, not a vestige of generous sentiment can live. The feminine singers are generally much worse than the masculine. Those who have been the most delighted with America and everything it contains (especially its dollars) are commonly the severest in their condemnation. They are wont to declare us barbarians, who have a vast deal of money, but know no more of music than we do of the specialties of an undiscovered planet. Judge a singer by her singing, but not by what she says over here.

SALMAGUNDI.

The change in the management of Booth's Theatre will not make any material difference in the character of the play-house, or of the plays produced. It will still continue to be the centre of the classic drama in this country.

The *Daily Graphic* was so fearful, before its first issue, of not having writers enough, that it engaged five times as many as it wants; and it is now actively engaged in dispensing with their over-liberal services.

The rumor is current—with how much truth I know not—that the Rev. Dr. Chapin intends to retire from his professional labors after next year, desiring to go while his laurels are still green.

Printing-House Square has a report that Louis J. Jennings, of the *Times*, will not return to this country; preferring to spend the remainder of his life on his native Henglish soil.

The fashionable rage at present is for young women to write comedies. Very few of them can write a tolerable sentence; and yet they claim to be able to achieve dramatic brilliancy.

It is said that Horace Greeley's sanctum will not be disturbed when the new *Tribune* building is erected; it will remain just as it was during his life. COLSTOUN.

ST. PAUL.

Threatened Suspension of the State Treasury—Will the Impeachment Trial Fail?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28, 1873.

It looks this evening as though our State Treasury may soon be compelled to suspend payments, though well provided with funds. The Legislature, just previous to its adjournment, passed an act creating a Board of Audit to superintend the transfer of funds from the Treasurer to his successor; to examine into the condition of the Treasury as often as four times a year, without notice; and to designate a bank in which the State moneys and securities might be deposited. This Board had proceeded so far in compliance with the law as to advertise for proposals from banks and to set to-day as the time for opening bids. At the meeting of the Board to-day, it refused to open the bids, on the ground that the legislative enactment, so far as it provides for allowing any bank to have the use of the funds, whether on condition of payment of interest on balances or otherwise, is unconstitutional. This leaves the Treasurer in this predicament: that he must, either by keeping the funds in the insecure Capitol vaults, run the risk of losing them, or else, by depositing them in bank of his own selection, run the risk of impeachment. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Board of Audit (as voted by the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, the Governor dissenting), the Acting Treasurer is of opinion that he must be governed by the act of the Legislature until it is declared unconstitutional; and that, therefore, unless the Board of Audit shall designate a depository, he can neither pay out nor receive money. To prevent this dead-lock, an attempt will be made to get an opinion upon the law from the Supreme Court.

The State Treasurer has formally resigned his office, and the Governor has accepted it, and wrought into the acceptance an elaborate defense and apology for the Treasurer. The resignation is to take effect on Monday next, and it is presumed Mr. Dike, the ad interim Treasurer, will be appointed to fill the vacancy. In the meantime, through some curious construction of law, although Mr. Dike nominally attends to the duties of the office, Mr. Seeger, the impeached Treasurer, has actual possession of the books and papers, but jointly with Mr. Dike, and attends at the office regularly.

What effect the resignation will have upon the impeachment trial, is a matter of frequent but hesitating conjecture. According to the strict letter of the State Constitution, the Senate can only try a State officer for impeachable offenses. But Mr. Seeger is no longer a State officer; he is only a private citizen, and hence answerable only to the usual courts. That is one view. On the other side, it is urgent that the Senate, once organized as a court of impeachment, has not only the necessary powers to the full discharge of its duties as such court, but is bound neither by law or precedent, nor constitutional wording, which would prevent it from carrying out the purpose of its organization. The Governor, on his part, declares that the acceptance of the resignation by him was surplusage; for the resignation would have been as effective without his acceptance as with it, there being no law to compel a citizen to retain a State office.

There is a determination on the part of a few influential men to prevent the trial from going on, and the party whip is to be applied to that end. Somebody is afraid of exposure. ECHO.

A VOICE FROM THE DEEP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: By the reduced estimate of the loss by the Atlantic, nearly 600 voices cry from the deep,—600 human beings; mostly in the prime of life,—the population of a good-sized American town. These, taken at the average value which a "nigger" used to bring "down South," say $1,500, represent a money value alone of nearly $1,000,000. But who can tell the value here or hereafter of this number of people swept into eternity at a moment's notice, unshriven, "unknelled, uncoffined, and (in many cases) unknown?"

I, as well as others, have looked this morning with anxiety for fuller accounts of this awful calamity,—I may say national calamity, as these people were intending Americans. Although the estimated loss of life is reduced by 150, it is still fearful. I have also noticed the comments of the press on the subject, and, although yours are nearest the truth, they are far short of the facts, and I believe the public will not be satisfied in this case until the whole facts are placed before them, and the guilty parties (if any) made to suffer.

I don't wish to prejudge the case, but here are the *facts* as stated: A steamer, with, in round numbers, a thousand souls on board, starts on a voyage averaging ten days by the fastest steamers, but frequently extended to *twelve or fourteen*, or over, *with coal for eleven days*, the object being to save the difference in price between Liverpool and New York, which would amount, at the outside, to $2 a ton, or, say, on the consumption of the Atlantic, which is stated at 45 tons a day, $90 a day. This is the price at which the value of human life was risked. Perhaps the extra stowage was also an object; but, as the consumption of coal on this vessel is estimated at little more than half of that in many of the first-class ocean-going steamers, there was the less temptation to economize. If this is to be taken as a criterion of the general management of this line, it looks badly, and comes under the head of "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

This, at a time of year when heavy gales might be expected, and, as the Captain states, they had had weather, and were only making about eight knots, with a strong wind or gale from southwest, or directly on her port-bow. The Captain was, no doubt, out in his reckoning,—he admits it,—and therefore should have exercised an extra amount of caution on getting within his own estimated distance of land, instead of going below and turning in. Now, I have been across the Atlantic a few times, and never knew the Captain of a steamer to turn in when off land. The number of lives on board increased the responsibility. I'm sure I don't want to injure Capt. Williams, but this is a *fact*, call it error of judgment, or what you like.

Now we come to the question of the sudden sinking of a steamer stated as "first-class" in *every* respect, built with six water-tight bulkheads. Some of your readers may not know exactly what this means, but it is this: that the vessel is supposed to be divided into seven compartments, each of which is water-tight, so that if *any* two of them were filled with water, the vessel would still float; it would only alter her "trim." Now, the "fore" compartment, owing to the *shear* of the vessel, would hold less water than the "after;" so that you ought to be able to fill the *three* fore compartments, and yet the vessel would float. But in this case, the Atlantic goes on the rocks, and in a few minutes, to the bottom. This requires explanation.

I recollect when the steamer Great Britain was run ashore in Dundrum Bay, on the coast of Ireland, and was landed almost high and dry,—as some people said, in a potato-field,—and had to be "dug out,"—actually got out through a canal dug for the purpose, after having been exposed to the full stress of the weather for several months in winter. She is still afloat, and apparently as sound as ever.

Now, we (business people) know that there are firms—one in particular—in Liverpool, noted for building steamers called "coffin-ships." They are built of very light material, very long and *crank*, with insufficient *beam* in proportion to their length; and these are always risky in "a sea," as in the case of the London, lost several years since, on a voyage to Australia, principally owing to her length and want of proportionate beam. She wouldn't *wear* in a heavy sea, and was simply *drowned*. The Atlantic is stated to have been 420 feet in length, with 40 feet beam, and belonged to this class of vessels. This makes her length nearly ELEVEN times her beam; and I noticed on the picture of the Victoria, belonging to the Anchor Line, in your window, the other day, that the proportions were: Length, 361 feet; beam, 40; or length NINE times that of beam.

Now, if the White Star Line had not promised so much, there would not have been so much reason to complain; and, if they have failed, they must take the consequences, just as a railway company which, through neglect or recklessness, sacrifices the lives of its passengers. This Company has boasted of having the largest steamers in the world, of a capacity of 6,000 tons and 3,000 horse-power; whereas, I find that unbiased official authority quotes their tonnage as under 3,000 tons and their horse-power at 600,—*mirabile dictu!* Why! if this exaggeration were applied throughout, the Captains ought to weigh 500 pounds, and the Agents be 10 feet high.

It is satisfactory to know that the Captain will have to return his certificate to the Marine Department of the English Board of Trade, who will fully inquire into the matter, and withhold it until he shall be fully acquitted of all blame. Until that decision is arrived at, he is not competent to command an English vessel.

I trust the press will stick to the matter, and see that it is fully sifted. This year, the traffic is very large so far, and likely to be so, and is increasing each year; and nothing would more deter intending immigrants from coming out than the dread of such a risk, or any supposed indifference to their fate on the part of the American people. OHKAY.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1873.

ALABAMA.

The End of the Legislative Contest—Spencer's Election as United States Senator—Civil Rights—Annexation of Western Florida—Railroad Matters.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 26, 1873.

The great contest of the rival Legislatures of Alabama is over now, and comparative quiet reigns at the Capitol, which has witnessed such fierce contests before. As far as actual legislation is concerned, little harm has been done, except by the long delay, as neither of the rival Assemblies passed any important bills, except the act in the Court-House body authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 of bonds, and that was by general consent reconsidered and repealed after the consolidation, and a new act passed. One thing, however, is deeply to be regretted,—that the Republicans should have felt themselves obliged, by any kind of party exigency, to elect to the United States Senate for six years such a thoroughly unfit man as Spencer. They, of course, excuse themselves by saying the Democrats would have sent as corrupt a man, and a Rebel besides, if they had had the chance; but the plea is a poor one, and the necessity of making it augurs but sadly for the future purity of American politics, or, rather, brings into bolder relief the necessity for a party of Reform, when "Men, not measures" shall be the cry.

At present, the really important measures are dragging their slow length along, hindered by innumerable special and local bills, which, of course, are always brought to the front. A Civil Rights bill was introduced; but it demanded so much, and the twenty colored members would accept no less, that the Democrats easily defeated it. The former are remedying matters now as best they can, by tacking a sort of civil-rights amendment to every railroad charter a bill that is introduced; and, as every railroad in the State is here asking some kind of legislation, the negroes are likely to get their rights from the common-carriers in this way. One of the most important measures now under consideration is the Florida-annexation bill, which is ably advocated by the leading men, and will probably be enacted before this reaches your readers. It proposes to annex Western Florida,—i. e., the eight counties lying west of the Apalachicola River, including some 8,500,000 acres of land, and the splendid harbor of Pensacola. This last is what Alabama needs, as the natural port for her immense mineral wealth, just beginning to be developed; and the only opposition to the bill is from the Mobile delegation, who naturally fear the effect on their own city.

Railroad matters occupy much attention in the Assembly. Alabama has spent much money on railroads, and has but little to show for it. The Mobile & Ohio Company are asking for a bill to authorize them to issue an unlimited amount of shinplasters. The bill passed once, and was promptly vetoed by the Governor; yet it is now sought to pass it over his veto. It is a piece of iniquity of the worst order, and it is so thin that bribery must evidently be employed. Should it pass, the people of the four States through which the road runs, and especially its own miserably-paid employes, will have causes to remember the "Credit Mobile & Ohio" with even more lively indignation than the country at large remembers the Credit Mobilier. ALMAC.

A SELF-SUSTAINING COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It has been pertinently remarked, that the new Court-House, costing millions, will be a severe burthen upon the already heavily-taxed property-owners of this city. This fact should not be ignored by those who have the decision of this question. It is a very easy matter to issue bonds, but oftentimes a very difficult matter to pay them.

Twenty millions of dollars of debt now rests upon this city and county. Is not this a matter worth thinking of? We cannot think of it too seriously. Nothing cripples the energies of a city more surely than heavy taxation. It may even check the growth of Chicago. It is a clog upon industry, an obstacle to prosperity, a millstone tied to the neck of enterprise. If we are too buoyant to realize this now, we will realize it by and by. This is certain.

Now, it is proposed to erect a Court-House, to cost several millions of dollars. Let us reflect a little, and not decide in haste.

I take it for granted that those who are to give the final verdict upon this matter are men of character and beyond suspicion. Woe be to any one of them who shall forfeit the respect of the community by listening, even with muffled ears, to the siren whispers of bribery.

There is but little money, either in the city or county treasury; and there are many things more absolutely needed than a magnificent Court-House. One-quarter of the proposed cost of this edifice, would thoroughly cleanse the city, the streets of which are now in a horrible condition; would, moreover, furnish us with a more abundant supply of water, which is sadly needed; would, besides, strengthen and greatly improve our Fire Department, which, while good enough as far as it goes, is utterly incompetent to cope with a fire well-started under favorable circumstances; would, besides, add largely to the vigilance and efficiency of our police, one-third of whom are now loafers, and bummer politicians.

It is time that the tocsin of Economy should be sounded. It is time that the reign of cleanliness should be inaugurated, before some fearful pestilence shall have decimated our population. The safety of our citizens should be deemed quite as important as the building of any structure, however splendid, the benefits of which are to be chiefly derived by our descendants, who, while thanking us for our liberality, would be much more grateful if we had saved them the trouble of *paying* for the work.

Still, I am in favor of a grand and beautiful Court-House. But why should its expense be made an onerous burden, when such expense can so easily be avoided?

In our love for abstract beauty, we should not lose sight of the practical.

Whatever insane theorists may say, debt is an evil. It matters not whether the rule be applied to communities or individuals. Debts *must sometime* be paid, and the facility of getting into debt increases the danger. Let us keep this truth in mind, and make our Court-House a self-sustaining institution.

This can readily be done, and the result can be made a saving of $100,000 per annum to the city and county,—perhaps sufficient, if the matter is properly conducted, to defray the entire interest on the bonds.

Why not thus utilize this valuable property? It need not in the slightest degree interfere with the beauty of the building, or the splendor of its architecture.

The edifice may be so constructed as to include a large number of stores and offices, which may be rented at the highest rates, thus materially reducing the taxation for the necessary support of the property.

Being in the very heart of the city, such stores and offices would be eagerly sought after by tenants, who would pay full rates, on account of the great value and convenience of the position.

The Chamber of Commerce rents a large portion of its space for offices of various kinds, and derives therefrom a sure and permanent income on the amount of its invested capital. There is no reason why the Court-House should not do the same. In fact all of our public buildings should, so far as is practicable, be utilized in this manner, and thus relieve tax-payers as much as possible from the curse of high taxation.

We do not need at present as large a building as it is proposed to construct. But, if we render the building an income-producing one, we can much better afford to erect a magnificent one than we otherwise could afford to build an inferior one at a much less expense.

I should like to see on Court-House Square the finest architectural structure that was ever builded on American soil. But it would be utter madness to rush into unlimited expense, heavily taxed as our city now is, without considering how we can meet the payment of the interest, at least, upon so large an addition to our corporate debt.

Let us ponder upon this subject. If the suggestions herein are deemed practicable and sound, their adoption will save a vast sum annually to ourselves and our descendants. But, if other conclusions should be arrived at, there is then one other alternative: Let the lake front property be sold, and the proceeds be used for the payment of all these public improvements and the reduction of the public debt. Then, indeed, we may breath freely.

There is a vast deal to be done, and immense means are required to do the work well. We want no cheap work, no false economy. Whatever we do, let it be upon a grand, comprehensive scale.

The destiny of this city is almost beyond imagination. That it will become one of the greatest and most splendid cities the world has ever seen is already established as a certainty in the minds of men. Such being the grandeur of the future, all that we do, or seek to accomplish, in the present, should have reference to the generations that are coming. Let us, therefore, do the utmost that we can, considering both the present and the future, so that our great-great-grandchildren, when they come along, shall have no reason to be ashamed of their ancestors. Yours respectfully, J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1873.

THE CHICAGO GRAND EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The project for holding a Grand Exposition of Industry in Chicago has now been before the city for several weeks, and, although its worth has been recognized by some of our far-sighted commercial men, yet it has not been received with that enthusiasm which its importance deserves. The idea involved in grand expositions of industry is one of the live notions of the day, and is another development of that spirit of unity of action which distinguishes our time.

We have reached that state of civilization now that separate individual action seems to be too weak, too puny, to handle efficiently our vast interests. Thus it is that companies are arising around us for the carrying on of every imaginable kind of business, and Governments, both State and National, are being pestered daily to undertake new projects of a commercial character. How far this spirit of unity of action is commendable, it is difficult to say; but that it exists to a greater extent now than ever before, is apparent to all, and grand expositions are one form of it.

The first effect of a grand exposition is that of an immense advertisement,—an advertisement of the city where it is held, and of every exhibitor; and that, too, on a scale of publicity far beyond anything that could be accomplished by individuals acting separately.

The grand expositions of industry which have been held in the different cities of Europe and America have invariably been successful,—successful commercially, in drawing large numbers of people to visit the enterprising cities in which they were held, and successful in showing to the world what that locality was able to do, and in showing to itself what it might do. It really seems that communities (either nations or cities), like individuals, that are ambitious of being in the van of progress, must know and be known; that is, they must keep a sharp look-out on the progress of the world, and must know well what others are doing, and take good care that the world knows what they are doing, and what they are capable of doing. No city in America has given such unmistakable proofs of possessing this spirit of progress as Chicago has, and it seems to me that, to maintain this character, the men of Chicago must take hold of this exposition project with their accustomed energy.

Industrially, an exposition at this time would be of great utility to the people of the Northwestern States. It would enable them to form some conclusions on a number of important projects affecting their welfare. First among these would be the different proposed methods of economical transportation,—such as narrow-gauge railroads, the application of steam to canal-navigation, the use of steam or other chemical power for the propulsion of street-cars, &c., &c. A well-managed exposition would set before the people all the newest inventions in such a manner that they would be able to judge of their comparative merits, and would probably result in the adoption of some of the latest efforts of genius, which would be productive of great wealth to the community.

Outsiders are apt to look at Chicago as a great market for agricultural produce. It is that, undoubtedly; but it is rapidly becoming something more, namely: a great manufacturing city, for, at the present time, within its limits are to be found almost every branch of civilized industry. Visitors, and even citizens, would, I think, be astonished (when they saw them collected together in one great exposition) at the variety and the excellence of our home manufactures.

Chicago is strong enough to challenge her neighbors to a rivalry of skill in art and manufactures. Her sons are proud enough to think they can teach them something, and they are manly enough to acknowledge and honor excellence, come from wherever it may.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1873. THOS. PHILLIPS.

COLES COUNTY FARMERS' CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Coles Co., Ill., March 31, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The stand you are taking on the great movement of the agricultural interests of the State meets the warmest approval of our people. In this time of tricks, deception, and cheat, the people are exceedingly jealous,—to such an extent as to hardly be satisfied with the discussion of but one side of the question. This is truly a great revolution, and it is calculated to make us feel a just pride in the character that our form of government gives our people. When we returned from the Bloomington Convention, we put the ball in motion in this county. To-day we held our second county convention, which was a special meeting called since last Friday. Every township thus far organized was represented, reporting a membership of 1,000. One township has a voting force of 330, of which 300 are members of clubs. In former times, the political parties in that township were almost equally divided; now, they have but one party. We shall soon have the county in the same condition; then, woe be to the member of the Legislature or Congress who lacks either ability or disposition to make a good, honest, unambiguous fight against all oppressors. Four delegates to the Springfield meeting were appointed, who will present some sage resolutions, under instruction from this meeting. It is safe to say that burning corn has put Northern Egypt in a blaze. L. W.

ELECTION AT FOND DU LAC.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April, 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Republicans carried the city yesterday, electing Alexander McDonald, Mayor; John S. Burrows, Treasurer; William D. Conhlin, Municipal Judge, and a majority of the Common Council. N. C. Griffin, Republican candidate for County Judge, has 556 majority in the city over H. F. Rose, Democrat, and is probably elected. X.

THE COURTS.

Offer by Jurymen to Sell a Verdict to a Plaintiff.

Extraordinary Vicissitudes of a Speculation in Slate.

A West Madison Street Trader Whose Expenses Are $11,634 a Year.

The Two Briggs Houses in Chancery on Similarity of Name.

A Profuse Crop of Legal Productions---New Suits.

A scene of unusual excitement was witnessed in Judge Rogers' court yesterday afternoon, the Judge being handed the following rather interesting affidavit:

People v. Matthew J. Jennings and W. Glannie. State of Illinois, Cook County; Circuit Court thereof:

Francis F. Cole, of said county, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1873, at about the hour of 6:45 o'clock p. m., two men, representing themselves as Martin Jennings, residing at 376 West Taylor street, Chicago, Ill., and William Glannie, residing at 185 Johnston street, in said city, came to the place of business of affiant, No. 93 South Water street, in said city, and stated to affiant that they were then on the jury in a case then on trial in the Circuit Court of said county, in which Mr. Morris H. Paige is a party, and the said Jennings and Glannie, whom affiant now in court recognizes and identifies as the same men, proposed to affiant that, for a sum of money mentioned, viz.: the sum of two dollars ($2.00), they could and would control the verdict of said jury, and secure a finding in favor of the party in the case who would pay them the sum of money thus demanded or mentioned. The said jurors also attempted to converse with the affiant concerning the merits of the suit then on trial. No money was paid to said Jennings and Glannie within the knowledge of affiant. The said Morris H. Paige is engaged in business at No. 93 South Water street aforesaid, and affiant understood, from the remarks made by said Jennings and Glannie to affiant, that they had come to said place of business of affiant, and said Paige, for the purpose of approaching him, said Paige, on the subject of said verdict. Affiants are not aware of said Jennings and Glannie having seen Paige on the subject, and Mr. Paige was not present at the conversation. F. F. COLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of April, A. D. 1873. JACOB GROSS, Clerk.

State of Illinois, Cook County:

Morris H. Paige being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that the statements contained in the foregoing written statement, purporting to be an affidavit concerning the misconduct of the jurors therein named, were made in substance to affiant by F. F. Cole and D. K. Bryant, doing business at No. 93 South Water street, Chicago, and upon such information affiant believes said statements to be true in substance.

The parties will be called upon to answer for the offense this morning.

EXTRAORDINARY FATE OF A SPECULATION IN SLATE.

In the Superior Court, W. S. Gilman and the remaining partners of a banking firm in this city, yesterday filed a bill, complaining that about the 1st day of March, 1870, the Pennsylvania Slate Company, a corporation then doing business in quarrying and manufacturing of roofing-slate, shipped to one Archibald Campbell Leckie, of this city, a consignment of slate, which he received in his capacity as agent. At the time the Company shipped the material they drew upon Leckie certain drafts, which he accepted, at various times, payable at the banking-house of plaintiff, who, subsequently discounted them for the Slate Company, with Leckie's consent, and on the understanding that they were drawn against the shipments of slate, and were to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the same. The notes were not paid at maturity, but, on representation by the Company that the State had not yet been sold, plaintiffs renewed the notes, amounting with interest thereon to about $10,454. The renewals were not honored, and were protested for non-payment. Before that time, the Pennsylvania Slate Company had become insolvent and bankrupt. The notes were subsequently presented to Leckie for payment, who offered to turn over to the plaintiffs the unsold portion of the store, together with the proceeds of sales already made, if they would be accepted as full payment and discharge of his liabilities to plaintiffs, who declined on the ground that, through a depreciation in the value of the material, and their inability to handle and dispose of it advantageously, and insisted that Leckie should do so, and pay them the proceeds. This Leckie agreed to, stipulating that he should be held liable for nothing beyond the amount of the proceeds, and stating that he considered the slate and the proceeds thereof as pledged to plaintiffs as security for the payment of the notes. Very shortly after, and before a sale could be effected, Leckie died, suddenly, leaving a will wherein Catherine Sellars, of Chicago, was appointed one of the executors, and now is the only acting one sole executrix, and she took control of the slate in question, and the proceeds, in case of such sales, as had been made. In August, 1871, plaintiffs filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against Catherine Sellars, setting forth substantially the facts already recited, and claiming an equitable lien on the property, to which she answered. After the filing of the bill, one Evallen M. Leckie commenced proceedings in chancery against Catherine Sellars, executrix, the Pennsylvania State Company, and one Johnston, to enforce an alleged lien upon the slate and proceeds of slate sold, and in September, one Bernard A. Stampofski was appointed receiver of the slate and the proceeds thereof, and immediately took possession. The papers on file in the cause were destroyed in the fire, and the cause was restored by stipulation. Stampofski was subsequently ordered to render to the Circuit Court a report of his receivership, and paid over $2,701.10 as proceeds of the slate. Plaintiffs aver that Stampofski managed the business carelessly, and that there is yet a large amount of money which ought to be paid in by Stampofski. Plaintiffs also aver that the claim of Evallen M. Leckie ought to be secondary to the operation of their lien, and that the defendant to her claim has not acted in good faith, but has, in various ways in her behalf, assisted and encouraged her, and that Leckie in his lifetime repaid her $4,289 of the $5,000 alleged to have been borrowed from her by him. In consequence of which alleged facts the plaintiffs seek relief in a court of equity.

PERSONAL EXPENSES $11,634 FOR ONE YEAR.

Bartlett, Beery, Reed & Co., of New York, yesterday, filed a petition for the adjudication of Alexander M. Ferris, of 180 West Madison street, claiming as creditors for $414.62 for goods supplied, and $182.25 on a note. Petitioners allege the debtor has called his creditors together for the purpose of compromising with them, and affirm their belief that he is not insolvent, as he states, but has money placed beyond reach. Samuel Carter, who has investigated the affairs of the debtor on behalf of Charles B. Peate & Co., of New York, affirms in his affidavit that it appears from Ferris' books that he commenced business in April, 1872, with a cash capital of $8,400, that he has purchased a total quantity of goods aggregating $45,000, for which he is at the present time indebted to the extent of $22,600, his total available assets in store being, invoiced goods, $5,000; accounts, $2,000; and a "turpentine farm" in South Carolina, the value of which is a dubious matter, but which farm he states he bought from his brother in November 1872, for $5,000, making total assets $12,000. The business expenses of this trader are set down at $3,200, and his private expenses at $11,634. Ferris offers to pay 50 cents in the dollar, but leaves it to be imagined how that sum is to be secured. The usual rule to show cause was issued. An order for the debtor's arrest was also made, and he is to be produced before Register Hibbard, for the purpose of being examined on the points here given.

THE TWO BRIGGS HOUSES IN COURT.

Wentworth & Woolworth, proprietors of the Briggs House, corner of Canal and West Madison streets, yesterday filed a bill in chancery, in the Circuit Court, against Rickcords & Huntoon, the proprietors of the Briggs House (new), corner of Randolph and Wells streets, to restrain the latter using the name Briggs House. They show, as good cause for the injunction, that baggage, express parcels, letters, telegrams, etc., representing large sums of money in the shape of hotel-charges, are being taken to the newly-opened hotel, in the belief on the part of many citizens and travelers that the Madison street house has ceased to do business. It is well known that the ground on which the original Briggs House was put up was given for the purpose of erecting an hotel, to be forever known as the Briggs House, and that it was so up to the time when the fire, the great leveler, burned down the hotel, and the owners removed to the West Side, where they took the name with them, baptizing the Laclede Hotel with it. A temporary injunction was granted.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

On the petition of the solicitors of the National Insurance Company, the Assignee of the State Insurance Company was yesterday authorized to receive a trust deed on property mortgaged by Andrew J. Galloway, to the National Company, in lieu of a mortgage now held by the State Company, given by the same person.

Jefferson B. Shay petitions for the adjudication of J. C. Snell as a judgment creditor for $409.75; and affirms that the debtor has suffered his property to be taken by legal process at the suit of Gage Brothers & Co.; and that debtor had informed petitioner that he had no property whatever remaining with which to pay his creditors. The usual rule to show cause, and warrant of seizure, were issued.

James Long, Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, yesterday filed the accounts for the month of March, showing a balance on hand of $75,391.86.

Henry Disston & Sons yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Samuel Sharples, claiming as creditors on a note of $300, and an unpaid amount. The debtor, later in the day, confessed to the acts of bankruptcy charged, and adjudication was entered, returnable May 3, before Hibbard.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Wray was this morning found guilty of an assault with intent to commit bodily injury, and was remanded for sentence.

Benjamin Ebis withdrew a previous plea of not guilty to a charge of larceny and pleaded guilty. Defendant was a stone-cutter, and while working in company with a lot of of fellow-workmen he purloined a number of their tools. As he had already been five weeks in durance vile, the Court sentenced him to one day's imprisonment in common jail.

A case of horse and buggy stealing was begun, in which one Dennecomb was the defendant. He hired from the livery of Sawyer & Tindel, Third avenue, a horse and buggy for one hour, but failed to return them, and they were subsequently found running about in Milwaukee avenue, without a driver. The case was continued.

COUNTY COURT.

James Vannata, guardian of Jane Vannata, et al., minors, obtained approval of a loan made on the 11th of December last, of $2,000, for three years, at 10 per cent, to B. W. Ellis, secured by mortgage on Lots 11 and 12, of Bowen's subdivision of Block 10, Rockwell.

In the estate of James O'Connor, on the petition of Charles W. Earle, administrator, it is ordered that a citation be issued to A. S. Washburne, returnable 8th April, to show cause, if any, why an order should not be entered compelling him to deliver to the administrator money in his hands belonging to the estate of the deceased.

In the matter of Stewart Clark, a minor, an order is issued authorizing Guardian Hart to execute a mortgage on the property of the minor for the purpose of erecting thereon suitable buildings.

ACTION FOR SEDUCTION.

In Judge Tree's Court a case of a very serious nature came up in Besseler v. Stephani. From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff, a young woman, was engaged to live in the capacity of housekeeper to the defendant, a widower with family. From the beginning he treated her with singular affability, which contrasted markedly with his alleged subsequent cruelty. But a few days had elapsed since her first entering his service when he forcibly seduced her. To keep matters quiet, he then promised to marry her, and she lived with him then as his wife. Becoming pregnant, she asked him to fulfill his promise. Instead of so doing he gave her some few hundred dollars and packed her off. She lost the money and went back for more, only to be spurned and turned out of the house. Within an hour afterward her child was born. In consequence of this ill-treatment plaintiff now seeks to recover $10,000 damages. The detailed evidence is unfit for publication.

A FOOLISH LAND TRANSACTION.

Jonathan W. Stabe yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court to set aside a warranty deed and declare it a mortgage, and to redeem Lots 15 and 16, and Bickerdike's and Steele's subdivision of Section 28, 40, 14. He affirms that he borrowed from Robert and Richard Meadowcroft, in 1862, the sum of $1,400, as a loan, to be repaid with interest at 10 per cent, in gold, and foolishly gave a warranty deed, instead of a mortgage, and defendants are now in possession of property, and refuse to go out, alleging that complainant had ample time to redeem, had he wanted to do so, and that his not having done so within the period specified, the title is in them. Complainant wishes to oust them, to set aside the warrantee deed and declare it a mortgage, and to enable him to redeem the mortgage.

JUSTICES' FINES.

The recent attack on the Justices for non-compliance with the law as regards fines, by THE TRIBUNE, has produced a storm of protests, confessions, and letters of the advice gratis order. Among the communications from the Justices, Henry S. Austin says he has been forty years in the State, and "has never refused to pay over any money ever collected by him, in either a public or private capacity, wherein the same was called for."

Justice Eberhardt has paid the fines since 1872.

Calvin DeWolf says he has fines in hand which he will now report. But he pleads that his business is mostly civil, which it doubtless is.

GENERAL NOTES.

Andrew McNally, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., yesterday filed a bill, in the Circuit Court, praying the appointment of a Receiver, for an accounting, and to dissolve the partnership, on account of the danger to the interests of the firm by the continued inattention, and worse, of one of the partners.

The Cook County Land Company, yesterday, obtained an injunction restraining tax sales by the County Treasury for non-payment of taxes on the complainants' lands.

Mary L. Pratt, administratrix of P. B. Pratt, yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit against James Pratt, $20,000 damages.

In Judge Porter's Court, the jury in the case of Degenhardt v. George A. Bender and others brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with $1,042.75 damages, which will be a warning to young men on committees, when assuming responsibilities as committeemen, to sign their names accordingly, and avoid being rendered liable as in the case of the defendants in the present suit.

In the case of Vandoren v. Foote the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with the mountainous damages of one cent.

In Gage v. Thomas the jury found for plaintiff, with $432.06 damages.

In Carraher v. Ley the evidence was heard, and, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, plaintiff was non-suited.

In the case of Courtney v. Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago, the motion in arrest of judgment was withdrawn.

An action arising out of a collision between a buggy and a baker's wagon, which occurred on the 10th of April, 1872, in which the plaintiffs sought $500 damages, was continued. The plaintiff, one Barrett, hired a horse and buggy from a livery, and, while driving along, was run into by the wagon of a baker named Lauerman. Plaintiff's horse resented the treatment, and ran away, succeeding in smashing the buggy and damaging himself to the value of $500.

In Judge Farwell's Court, the suit in equity of Bissell v. Terry occupied the whole day. In it the plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract to convey land. He contends that he purchased, last November, from defendant's agent, lots to the value of $16,500, in Milwaukee avenue, which defendant sold next day to another party, denying the agent's power to make a sale. To prove the power of the agent to dispose of the property, plaintiff's counsel produced a letter from defendant. The opposing counsel based their defense on the alleged lack of power of the agent, and the bad faith of the plaintiff. To prove the latter, they produced a letter from him to one Lord, who was to give testimony in the case, enclosing $5 "for car-fare." The case was not concluded.

The dried apple case monopolized much of the time in Judge Roger's Court, and was wound up by the jury awarding $15 to the plaintiff, who moved for a new trial.

In Kelly v. Lofts, a case arising from the non-fulfilment of contract in the building of a small shanty, the jury found for plaintiff with $41.96 damages.

In Stevens v. Martin a conditional judgment was entered against J. Mosmer and Frank Bradley for $743.45.

Francis R. Butler was, yesterday, admitted to practice in both United States Courts, and P. M. Connell in the District Court, both on the motion of E. B. McCagg.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Solomon Austrian and Thomas Noonan, ejectment from east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, in Section 36, 39, 13. Same and Michael Fitzgerald, ejectment from that part of the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, 39, 13, which lies south of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Henry M. Moore and H. P. Corwith, assumpsit $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,361—Andrew McNally v. John Reid et al.; petition to dissolve partnership. 6,362—W. F. Boilvin v. John McLaughlin; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,363—Mather Doncer et al., v. Frederick Kragel; judgment by confession, $1,000. 6,364—Appeal. 6,365—Jonathan W. Steele v. Robert and Richard Meadowcroft; restored case. 6,366—W. McGregor et al. v. Loring P. Hellyard; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,367—William E. Wentworth et al. v. Edward Richards et al.; bill to enjoin the defendants using the name "Briggs House." 6,368—Appeal. 6,369—W. D. Faulkner for use of W. McGregor v. Adam Smith; affidavit for garnishee, $803.50. 6,370—Mary L. Pratt, administratrix of the estate of P. B. Pratt, v. Jas. Pratt; assumpsit, $20,000. 6,371—Appeal. 6,372—Appeal. 6,373—Appeal. 6,374—James Handley v. John Antrim, Thomas M. Antrim, Henry Knowles, and Carrie Caldwell; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,375—Cook County Land Company et al. v. Julius S. Rumsey et al.; injunction to restrain tax sale. 6,376—City v. J. Young Scammon; bill for accounting. 6,377—City of Chicago v. Gilbert Newton; appeal. 6,378—Appeal. 6,379—Lewis Simons v. W. Bourton; trespass on the case, $5,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—42,909—William C. Seaton et al. v. James Burney; petition to restore decree for $3,054.75. 42,910—Francis Hart, executor and trustee of the estate of Michael Hart, v. Solomon Davis et al.; petition to establish title. 42,911—Richmond H. Bickford et al. v. Samuel J. Wells; assumpsit, $500. 42,912—Suppressed for service. 42,913—Appeal. 42,914—Willard A. Bremer v. Adam L. Robb; assumpsit, $800. 42,915—Joseph Mann v. E. Salturvisch, Adelbert Kahl, and R. C. Folger; mechanics' lien, $349.54. 42,916—E. L. Caulfield v. Lyman Bridges; confession of judgment, $1,385. 42,917—Appeal. 42,918—Gilman et al. v. Sellas et al.; bill for an accounting.

THE NEW MARINERS' BETHEL.

It transpires that the recent complaint concerning the alleged unsafeness of the new building of the Seamen's Bethel Home, corner of Market and Michigan streets, was wholly without a cause in fact. So far from being unsafe, the structure is one of the solidest and best built in the city. All the exterior walls are perfectly true, that adjoining the dwelling of Mr. Walsh being absolutely straight and plumb. There has been no crumbling whatever. A small crack is noticeable at the top of one of the brick piers, caused by the frost upheaval of one of the interior basement walls, the effect of which also extended to a brick partition wall on the first floor, in which a crack has made its appearance. These fissures do not affect the strength of the general structure in the remotest degree, as any one can see. With these trivial exceptions, the brick work is without a flaw. Mr. Walsh's nervousness was entirely groundless, and, as the Fire Marshal and other city officials have examined the building and pronounced it perfect as to safety and solidity since he made his complaint, he now thinks he was a little too fast, and has determined not to move away. The foreman, mortar mixer, and bricklayers sustain Mr. Leonard in the statement that not a brick was laid in freezing weather. Indeed, they grumbled exceedingly at losing so much time by reason of the old gentleman's finer refusal to allow the work to proceed in cold weather. Extra care has been taken, and extra expense has been incurred, to make the building solid and substantial. The floor joists are so thoroughly and securely anchored in the exterior walls that it is believed that neither of the four could fall without carrying the others with it.

Just now the workmen are engaged in finishing up the brick work, and in a few days the roof will be put on and the floors laid. The Home, when completed, will contain comfortable quarters for over 150 sailors, who are furnished board and lodging at low prices, while those who are temporarily unable to pay are kept gratuitously. The large dining-room is on the first floor, directly over and connected by dumb waiters with the kitchen in the basement. The first floor also contains several excellent stores for rent. The reading room, library, parlor, etc., are on the second floor—all large and well arranged apartments. The church occupies two floors. It is 36x50 feet in size, with a gallery. On the third floor is a large hall, in which will meet the Bethel Temperance Society, and which will be rented as a place of meeting for other temperance organizations. The house will cost $40,000 when complete, and will be a comfort to our sailors and a credit to the city.

HYDE PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you do the citizens of Hyde Park the favor to publish the following:

At a meeting of the undersigned, held on yesterday afternoon, being the regular Town Central Committee, duly appointed at the last annual Town Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a convention be called in the Village of Hyde Park on Thursday, the 10th day of April, inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Village Hall, in Hyde Park, for the purpose of nominating six Village Trustees and a Village Clerk, to be voted for at the village election to be held on the 15th day of April, 1873.

There will be held in each of the five precincts of the village, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, at the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, a meeting of the voters in their respective districts, irrespective of party, for the purpose of electing delegates to such Convention. The places for holding such meetings, and the number of delegates for each district, are as follows: First District, at Village Hall, Hyde Park, for 16 delegates; Second District, at Cleaver Hall, Oakland, for 10 delegates; Third District, at Ainsworth school-house, for 4 delegates; Fourth District, at Von Dersyde's store, in Holland settlement, for 3 delegates; Fifth District, at Cornell depot at Grand Crossing, for 3 delegates.

F. P. VAN WYCK,	C. M. HARDY,
JOHN F. BARNEY,	H. B. BOGUE,
HIRAM VAN DER BELT,	JAS. P. ROOT,
R. S. THOMPSON,	MICHAEL DOYLE,

Town Committee.

TEXAS STOCK REPORT.

Mr. T. F. Oakes, General Freight Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has published for gratuitous distribution a most excellent guide map of the great Texas cattle trail, evincing a thorough knowledge of the wants of this trade and a careful study of the interests of the drover and shipper, showing many advantages possessed by his line, and unexceptional facilities for handling and shipping cattle. As an evidence of the growth of this trade we quote the total number of head transported:

1867	37,400
1868	58,800
1869	51,320
1870	131,360
1871	161,320
1872	163,140

A large proportion of these were handled by Chicago.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

They have been fifty-three new Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry established in Minnesota this year.

Edwin W. Dyke, of Faribault, has been appointed Treasurer of Minnesota, *vice* William Seeger, resigned, until Jan. 1, 1874.

—The locomotive engineers on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad are taking measures to secure Commodore Vanderbilt's consent to abolish the running of freight trains on Sunday.

—Women in Martinsburg, Ind., carry a little hatchet when they go out in the evening,—not to show that they cannot tell a lie, but for the benefit of scamps who speak to them without an introduction.

—The Evansville *Courier* warns the people of that city that Chicago is moving with force and persistence to run a railroad line from Owensboro, flanking Evansville, and thereby making the building of a bridge more difficult at the latter point.

—Mr. Winans, a New York Custom-House officer, recently pulled off the arm of a fine lady while riding in a Broadway stage. The arm is not confiscated, and the fair one can have it by proving property. She doubtless came all the way from Paris with false hands in her lap; the others were required for business purposes.

—The trial of a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, against whom articles of impeachment had been brought, has been indefinitely postponed, as the impeached councilor will be "unavoidably absent for two years and a half," that being the term to which he has just been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

—The work of removing the Red River raft is progressing under Lieut. Woodruff, being effected by sawing out the logs and floating them off down the river. About six miles of the raft has already been cleared up. It would be interesting to see the total amount that has been expended by the Government in former years for the removal of this same raft, and also how many times the raft has been removed and reformed again.

—The Sacramento *Union* takes issue with Prof. Carr, and points out some errors of statement made by the latter as to the number of men exclusively engaged in mining in California. While the Professor estimates that 50,000 men work 300 days in each year to produce $20,000,000, and calculates that at $2.50 per day their wages alone, at some other pursuit, would bring them $37,500,000, thus showing a loss by mining of $17,500,000, the *Union* asserts that there are not over 20,000 men exclusively engaged in mines in California, and that the annual gold yield divided among this number makes an average of $3.33 per day for each man.

—The Glasgow shareholders of the Emma Mine—the mine in which Minister Schenck was interested—have held an indignation meeting, and have appointed a Committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Company and represent them at the approaching annual meeting in London. They complain bitterly that they were spending £5,000 a year upon Directors in order "to keep them in ignorance." They complained too, that there were so many "fancy" Directors, and it was proposed that the salaries should be reduced one-half, and 1 per cent upon profits to paid in lieu of the reduction. There seemed to be a general impression that the American Directors were paddling their own canoe.

THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

Restoration of the Cause, The City vs. Scammon's Banks.

History of the Case, and the Way Scammon Got Hold of the School Fund.

How J. Y. S. Held On to the Money When Once He Got His Claws On It.

Ingenious Attempts to Get Around the Payment of Trust Moneys.

The cause, City of Chicago v. Jonathan Young Scammon and the Marine Company of Chicago, so often referred to by the newspapers, and so little understood by the people, was yesterday restored, in the Circuit Court, and filed nunc pro tunc, of Sept. 21, 1871, and an alias summons was issued.

Complainant, the city, shows that on the 15th of April, 1861, and for a long time preceding, the Chicago & Marine and Fire Insurance Company was doing business, in this city, in association with the Marine Bank of Chicago; both corporations having the same place of business, the same employes, and the same stockholders; being engaged in banking; and co-operating therein, the Marine Bank being a bank of circulation, but doing but little other business, except through said Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company as an auxiliary, and both banks being widely known as "The Marine Bank," checks drawn on which, by depositors nominally keeping their account with the insurance company, were paid as if drawn by said Company by its charter name; that said Company had acquired a high reputation for solvency, pecuniary ability, and fidelity to trusts, and was designated,—by the name of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, or by the name of the Marine Bank,—the depository of moneys belonging to the city, especially of the school fund and the school tax fund; and that the Treasurer deposited large sums of money therein, it being understood that such deposits would be subject to be drawn from said bank in substantially the same manner as though they remained in the Treasurer's hands. On the 15th April, 1865, a balance remained in the hands of the bankers of $32,646.88, which was at that time, by order of the Common Council, transferred to the credit of the school-tax fund of the city; and at the same time the city had on deposit with said depository, in the name of S. D. Ward, School Agent, the sum of $28,600.55, the amount of which said deposits was afterwards so reduced that on the 6th July, 1861, there remained due from said depository the sum of $59,335.73; namely, $31,-389.23 on account of the school-tax fund, and $28,358.55 on account of the school fund. It is affirmed that said bank then caused it to be understood through the business community of the city that said Company had failed, and was obliged to suspend its business; and that said Marine Bank, so called strictly with reference to its corporate name, was also liable to depositors in general, but only for its circulation, and upon certain deposits made with it specially and individually, the whole of such deposits aggregating but an inconsiderable sum as compared with the liability of said Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and the said Company, and the said bank declined to pay the moneys thus due. The officers in charge of the educational interests of Chicago were thus put to great straits for money to pay the principals and teachers, and current expenses, and Samuel Hoard, President of the Board, entered into an agreement with Jonathan Young Scammon, as President of the Insurance Company, as follows:

Whereas, the City of Chicago has funds on deposit with the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of which a considerable amount, to wit, $32,646.88 was, by order of the Council, on the 15th day of April, 1861, transferred to the credit of the school tax fund of the city; and whereas the said city has likewise on deposit with the said Company, in the name of S. D. Ward, School Agent, the sum of $28,600.55; and whereas, said Company alleges that the banks were obliged to suspend by reason of the banks of the State of Illinois, and that the said Institution is liable only to pay in like notes; and, whereas, the present amount of such deposits, both of which are now belong to the school funds, and due from said Company, is $56,932.78 or thereabouts; and, whereas, the Board of Education of said city have required a properly authenticated statement of the assets and liabilities of the Institution before they will accede to any settlement of the account at less than par value thereof; and, whereas, the officers of said Company decline to make said statement, alleging their inability to the present moment, and refusing to make a sworn statement, but claim that the said institution is insolvent, and offer to pay the city said Illinois bank notes, or sixty-five cents on the dollar in lieu thereof, in settlement of said account. Now, therefore, the City of Chicago agrees to accept said sixty-two cents on the dollar in full satisfaction of said account, provided said Company will agree, if, in the final settlement of all their accounts, it should prove that their assets amount to more than sixty-five cents on the dollar, said Company shall pay the school tax fund two rats for any such surplus, unless it shall be decided by competent legal authority that said Institution is only bound to pay in notes of such banks or such bank notes as it received in such deposits.

(Signed) J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
SAMUEL HOARD,
President of the Board of Education.

Dated July 6, 1861.

In accordance with such agreement, there was withdrawn from said Insurance Company, a part of said school funds, leaving a balance in the hands of the bank of $13,173.97, which was afterward reduced on the 25th August, 1862, to $9,082.98. It is further affirmed that the Company was not insolvent, as stated; that no sworn statement of its debts and liabilities was ever made; and complainant submits that, whether the deposits were made in bills or notes, as stated in the agreement, or not, did not matter, either in law or equity; that said bank took vouchers representing 100 cents for every 65 cents paid; that said Company speculated with said deposits; that after said agreement, said bank bought up, directly or indirectly, though said Scammon claims against it at a discount. That later, under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Company took the name of the Marine Company of Chicago, and succeeded to the assets of the said Marine Bank. Later, by agreement between certain officers of the city, and said Scammon, complainant charges that it was arranged that said Scammon should pay the city the sum of $56,387.54, at the rate of $5,000 per week, commencing Sept. 1, 1862, the payment for the last week being $6,387.54, a full satisfaction of all claims against said banks, including the deposits to the credit of the Sewerage Commissioners of $58,882.31, and the School-tax fund of $3,382.68; that the agreement was not intended to compromise the claims of the city for the 35 cents due on the unsettled account; that the agreement of July 6, 1861, had not been complied with; that the affairs of the Company were wound up by said Scammon, and proved to be solvent; that the assets of the two Companies were merged into one by such settlement; and that on the 18th of December, 1862, the Mayor gave said Scammon a receipt or memorandum of the money paid under the agreement of August, 1862, which receipt it is contended is of no effect save in respect to the amounts which had actually been paid. It is further contended that said receipts were given with the understanding that the July, 1861, agreement should remain in force. It is also charged that said Scammon stood in respect to said trust in the place of the City Treasurer; that he had interfered with the conduct of the trust, and so placed himself in the stead of the said Insurance Company in regard to the trust, and as to the property as affects the bank, and in craftily attempting, by obtaining vouchers as aforesaid, to deprive complainant of any legal remedy of the moneys due; and that said Scammon unjustly set up the aforesaid receipts, pretending that the complainant's rights were barred by the limitation of time, and that only the Insurance Company was liable, and that it has a defense, under the limitation laws of the State, against the complainant as a matter of book account as a depositor. Complainant further shows that said receipts set up as aforesaid are not binding on equity except for the amounts actually paid; and charge that there is now due $9,781.26 to the school tax fund and $9,802.98 to the school fund, with interest, after all credits. It is therefore prayed that an accountant be had.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' Institute held a meeting in Judge Jamison's court-room, City Hall, last evening. There were ten members present. Mr. Prussing, the Vice-President, occupied the chair.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws, stated that the Committee thought it unnecessary to submit their report until the officers had agreed upon the line of action to be pursued by the Institute.

On motion, John M. Van Osdel was elected a member.

The following were proposed for membership: Paul Ruther and Alonzo Ransdell.

The Vice-President said a meeting of the Directors had been held, but only three attended. Two of them agreed to submit a report for the guidance of the Institute this evening, but neither of them was present.

Mr. Lawlor thought a report ought to be made as soon as possible, in order that those who were members, and those who intended to become such, might know the status of the Institute,—whether it was in debt or not, and could start out with its skirts clear.

The Vice-President said there seemed to be a lack of interest on the part of the Directors.

Mr. Newland thought more active men should fill the offices, or the Institute would go down again. The Corporation Counsel was trying to get the Peck estate, and would succeed if more activity was not manifested.

Mr. Schindler proposed that the Directors be instructed to report before next Thursday night, and to fine them $5 each if they neglected to do so.

Mr. Lawlor suggested that the Directors and officers be called together.

The Vice-President said he would notify them to attend a meeting at 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, in the court-room.

On motion, the following were appointed to visit Corporation Counsel Tuley, and learn from him whether the city was making any efforts to secure the Peck bequest: Charles Newland, Charles W. Spear, George C. Prussing.

The Institute then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Gen. Halleck, of California, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. William D. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Gardner House.

Mr. R. Simmons, of St. Paul, engineer on the St. Paul and Red River Railroad, is at the Gardner House.

Hon. J. R. Easter, of this city, has been appointed Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, to represent the State Board of Agriculture.

Gen. J. W. Hall, Denver; A. B. Stiles, Philadelphia; David Stern, New York, and B. E. Ernst, Pittsburgh, are at Anderson's European Hotel.

Gov. Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. Dalrymple Clark, and Capt. Mansfield, of Fort Garry, British Possessions, arrived at the Sherman House yesterday.

Samuel P. McConnell, a rising young attorney from Springfield, who has recently located himself in this city, was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

Many of our readers will be interested in knowing that Dr. J. F. Sullivan has removed from Twelfth street to No. 257 West Harrison street, near the corner of Halsted, a convenient and central location for his numerous patients.

Among the arrivals at the old Briggs House yesterday were the following: Charles E. Stevens, Duluth; S. S. Davis, Fort Scott; E. S. Whittlesey, Cincinnati; H. M. Coates, Cleveland; George R. Foster, Dubuque; M. D. Clock, Toronto.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: C. J. Dickey, U. S. A.; J. H. Forney, Boston; T. J. Peter, Kansas; William A. Miller, New York; J. H. Richardson, New York; J. D. Winship, Salt Lake; W. H. Turner, New York; Col. E. F. Hooker, DesMoines.

Henry McKinney, for eight years proprietor of the Railroad Eating House at Fort Wayne, Ind., the lessee of the Sherman House on West Madison street, has arrived in this city, and will enter upon his duties on May 1, when the present proprietors, Messrs Gage Bros. & Rice, change their base.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: John Wadsworth and lady, Boston; M. Kissinger, New York; Capt. William A. Thompson, U. S. A.; E. H. Crampton, Brooklyn; Andrew Watson and Alfred White, Detroit; J. L. Crozer, Pennsylvania; R. G. Stottsberg, Philadelphia; H. B. Hanson, Saratoga; W. J. Watson, St. Louis.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: W. F. Witherell, New Orleans; R. M. Braithwait, Philadelphia; H. W. Cramer, Omaha; John F. Williams, Prairie du Chien; S. C. Winskill, Baltimore; C. Poppell, New York; H. Bloomfield, San Francisco; Robert E. Hill, Detroit; C. J. Schultz, Pittsburgh; H. C. Wicker, St. Louis; Harris Gibson, Minneapolis; John Plankinton, Milwaukee; A. N. Carpenter, Galesburg; A. J. Dexter, Boston.

Dr. L. B. Brown, of Sheldon, Iroquois County, Ill., who was in this city yesterday, reports an extraordinary case of prolificacy. On the 1st inst., at Sheldon, he assisted at the delivery, by a poor woman named Mrs. O. W. Smith, of four children at one birth. The total weight of the quartette was 20 pounds, one pair weighing 4½ each, and the other two 5½ each—all little girls. The four are alive, and are likely to continue so. The mother is doing much better than could be expected under such circumstances. The family, which numbered seven children before this last addition, is in destitute circumstances. Dr. Brown donated the amount of his bill, $125, and $10 worth of medicines. Mrs. Smith is expected to recover.

John Huntington is the Republican nominee for Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

Judge Charles H. Wood, of Onarga, Ill., declines to run for re-election, in June.

Dr. Josiah C. Nott, of Mobile, Ala., died, March 31, aged 69. He founded the Medical College of Alabama, in 1858.

James O'Donnell, editor of the *Ottawa*, is the Republican nominee for Mayor of Jackson, Mich.

Ex-Gov. Stone, of Iowa, has joined the Grangers, and has rented 100 acres of land, and has gone to work on it in person.

Theodore W. Dimon, who has been the Disbursing Clerk at the State Department, will soon go to Japan.

William Maxwell, a member of the Iowa Legislature, has been appointed Master of Transportation of the Texas & Pacific Railway; salary, $6,000.

George N. Tyner, brother of the Indiana Congressman, has been appointed agent to superintend the manufacture of postal cards at Springfield, Mass.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, intends to resign his office as soon as the opportunity is offered to engage in business, which he has in contemplation.

Judge Charles T. Sherman is living in the seclusion of his home, near Cleveland, overwhelmed by the disgrace he has brought upon himself and his family.

John D. Shepard, of Buffalo, has received the appointment of Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Ninth District, in place of Asaph S. Bemis, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has appointed Edward Berry, of St. Louis County, Tobacco Inspector. Mr. Berry formerly held the position for about seven years, before the election of Gov. Fletcher.

The Boston *Traveller* intimates that Senator Sumner has declared that he will not again put his feet on Massachusetts soil until the battle-flag resolves of the last State Legislature are rescinded.

John R. Buchtel, founder of the college near Akron, Ohio, bearing his name, has offered to give $20,000 for a woman professorship in it, provided the women of the State will subscribe an equal sum to complete the endowment.

The people of East Saginaw, Mich., have taken to railroad men, exclusively, for Mayor—Dr. H. C. Potter, Manager of the Flint & Pere Marquette Road, having been nominated by the Republicans, and W. L. Webber, Director and Land Commissioner of the same, by the Democrats.

T. B. Taylor, who was expelled from the Methodist Conference in Kansas, two years ago, for heresy (Spiritualism), but who appealed to the last General Conference and was granted a new trial, has just been expelled again by the Conference in session at Ottawa, Kans., though it does not appear from the proceedings that he had a trial.

Col. D. L. O'Connell, shot in a late encounter at Little Rock, Ark., was found on the field of Antietam by Gov. Curtin, and taken to Harrisburg, where he rapidly recovered from his wounds, and at the same time made love to his benefactor's daughter. The attachment ended in an elopement, and in the end the young lady went to Europe, and the young Major returned to the front. Since the war O'Connell has been an adventurer in Kansas and Arkansas; was for some time Gov. Clayton's private secretary, and also edited the Little Rock *Republican*.

THE PLANS.

Result of a Second Visit to Kentucky Block.

First Impressions, with a Few Exceptions, Confirmed.

Some More Information for the Committee.

The dreary rooms whose chilling influences make the visitor to the fourth story of Kentucky Block button his overcoat with a shiver, were visited yesterday by a large number of persons possessing passes, and one or two relatives of the assistant janitor, who had none. Why distinguished citizens should not share in the privileges allotted to the janitor's family, does not appear. Possibly the Board of Public Works can determine for themselves by inquiry.

The improvement in the weather, and the absence of a crowd, gave the reporters whose duty it was to examine closely the plans before them, a better opportunity to judge of their merits. What was said in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, a closer investigation, with but few trifling exceptions, confirms, the first glance conveying with it all that is essential to the public to know. It may be that, with pertinacious scenting, the two Committees may find some points of recommendation, or the reverse, which only close study can point out, and their action should not be judged by the careless criticisms of many of the daily papers.

An idea seems to prevail that the two Committees appointed by the legislative bodies of the city and county are plenipotentiary. The members appear, in many instances, to suppose that their choice is to be final. To these gentlemen we would recommend a careful and intelligent perusal of the ordinance, published on page 115 of the city ordinances for the year 1872, where they will find that the ordinance authorizing the offer of these premiums, of $5,000, $2,000, and $1,000 respectively for the three best plans, also requires the Common Council Committee to report to that body for its guidance, which plans are in their opinion the most deserving, leaving it discretionary with that body whether it shall adopt the report. This extends the number of the jury to 55, not including the Mayor, who has a final vote on the measure, without which nothing can be done. This important conclusion was reached by the Law Department after a perusal of the ordinance, and may be a caution to the wire-pulling rings of architects that their work is of too gigantic a character to be persisted in.

Among the plans submitted are one or two flagrant violations of the "general instructions" issued by the Board of Public Works to guide architects in the preparation of their designs. The first paragraph prohibits the "introduction of any other color than Indian ink or Sepia"—a provision that has been very generally ignored. It is true that the majority of plans in which pigments are prominent features are not very promising affairs, and the violation of the order has not improved the perspective drawings in the remotest degree. The simple fact, however, points to a disregard on the part of the designer to rules, which might be disastrous to the city's interests.

The second paragraph of the same "general instructions" requires that "all drawings must be made to a scale of eight (8) feet to an inch, on sheets of plain paper, and mounted without frames or borders." The reason for making this provision is obvious. A large design presents a more favorable appearance than a smaller one, and uniformity is an essential to impartiality. Now Mr. Jenkin, the Government Architect, whose connection with the Government building ought to disqualify him from any pecuniary interest in our City Hall, and his partner, Mr. George Garnsey, have ignored this provision. They have endeavored to play a sharp trick by sending in a perspective drawing which is on a scale of four feet to an inch, making a drawing just double the size required, and have carefully colored it. This is an evident intention to prejudice the Committee in their favor by making other competitions appear insignificant. While they have improved the appearance of their perspective, the immense size of the tower as drawn compels attention to its costliness. It will cost nearly as much to build this tower to erect the rest of the building, and without it the edifice would resemble a first-class railway hotel. They estimate the cost of the building $2,250,000, but experts assure us that it cannot be erected for that sum with the tower. There is no reason to doubt that this plan marked No. 1 on the list, with the motto "Semper resurgens," will be among the eighteen chosen by the Committee.

The same violation appears to have been committed by a Belfast architect, whose motto is a five-point star, and whose unfamiliarity with American affairs is observable in a drawing of the national flag. This plan is known by those who have seen it, as the "Crystal Palace" plan.

A view of the plans by a reporter yesterday, resulted in the selection of the following as being among the eighteen best:

No. 1, Rankin & Garnsey, estimated cost (by the architect), $2,250,000.

No. 5, "Eureka," Thomas Tilley, estimated cost by architect, $2,800,000. The building will not cost quite so much, as Mr. Tilley estimated the price of brick at $18 per thousand, or 100 per cent higher than the ruling prices for the coming season.

No. 9, device "Justitia," by Otto H. Matz; cost, $2,800,000. It is probable that this will be found a correct estimate.

No. 2, "Venetian," Cochrane & Miller; estimated cost, $2,900,000. The architects claim that, by the substitution of brick for iron in the interior walls of the two courts, these figures can be reduced considerably. It is claimed, on the other hand, that the statuary will be expensive.

No. 10, a five-point star, the Belfast production, an estimate of whose cost is not given.

No. 14, "Avanti." Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, who are building the Criminal Court and County Jail building on the North Market lot. Despite the lack of entrances, the plan will perhaps be included in the first choice. The estimated cost, not by the architect, is $3,500,000.

No. 17, "Aut Cæsar aut Nihil," H. W. Gay, estimated cost by the architect, $2,600,000. This is a high estimate, and is, if anything, in excess of the actual cost.

No. 18, "Fitness and Economy," Messrs. Burling & Adler. A description of this design has not yet been given, though this does not imply that the design is not a good one. The cost is about $2,250,000.

No. 35, "Gothic," W. L. B. Jenny. Mr. Jenny, like every other architect whose design was not praised, takes exceptions to what was said of his plan. His estimate is $1,600,000. It will be found on examination that this sum will not build a Court-House according to his design, even with brick. The design is handsome.

No. 39, "Chicago Pride," by Mr. Behrolt.

No. 40, "Urbs in Horto," by Messrs. Wheelock & Thomas. An examination of their estimate of $2,876,000 will corroborate the supposition that the building would be a costly one, as stated yesterday. The drawings of these gentlemen present a rich plan, the beauty of which suggests costliness. If the plan combines economy with beauty, so much the better. The artists have the misfortune to be situated in a remote part of the exhibition-room.

Among the designs which will probably be among the charmed eighteen, is one which was passed by unnoticed in the brief description given yesterday. The device is three concentric red circles, and the architect is Mr. Jennison. The building, like others, is square, with such projections as the requirements of the offices demand. The court in the centre furnishes light to the inner rooms, and is equipped with two galleries, the design being to make a public meeting place of it, capable of accommodating 6,000 persons. The exterior is plain, but is relieved by a rich Corinthian porch on each of the four sides. The dome is of such size at the base, and is arranged pyramidally, which gives it a massive appearance.

These twelve are pretty certain of an election. Three of them will be subsequently chosen,—which, it is difficult to say. There is plenty of time to choose. The Committee need be in no hurry about it.

Among the original plans which, it is believed, will not be adopted, is one contributed by "Young America," and numbered 53—one which does not need imitation. The elevations are tracings on tracing paper, of various sizes, while some of the "stone diagrams" are presented on wrapping-paper from the nearest grocery. The lines have been drawn free-hand, with the handle of a blacking-brush, which imperfect weapon of chirography may account for certain errors in spelling otherwise unpardonable. Our "Young America," whose contribution has been ignominiously hung upon a nail out of sight, estimates "Dressed ston fa cings, including columns, $3,578 feet Brick wall 886,385 of foundation wall 132,488 Estimat cost of Building complet without heating $1,189,672.40."

EXPOSING THE FIEND.

Two Old-Fashioned Temperance Addresses.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson Relates Some Queer Things About His Congregation.

Driver's Spiritual Advisor Makes the Most of the Late Lamented's Dying Declaration.

A temperance meeting was held yesterday evening in the little chapel at the corner of Clinton and Wilson streets. The room was filled with people, most of them women and children. Of the men present, nearly all were slaves of the creature tobacco, and spat frequently. The Chairman announced, with regret, that Judge Gookins, who was to have given them an intellectual treat, was sick with gastralgia, and unable to keep his appointment, which the Judge regretted as much as the audience did. The Chairman expressed his regret at the criminal indifference of professors of religion, and especially of Sunday School teachers, to the cause of temperance. He had been almost heart-broken at the flimsy excuses of ministers. He then introduced.

THE REV. MR. DICKSON,

a tall and very homely parson, who said he had come there to get a new idea, and had not a word to say himself. Thereupon he talked for half an hour, chiefly about a dear brother, an elder in his church, whom he found drunk on Randolph street bridge [laughter], and whom he afterwards found drunk in bed. He believed now everybody would get drunk. [Laughter.] One of the best boys in his Bible-class was on this side of the river, now a drunkard, not in prayer-meeting any more, but patronizing the saloons. The fact was, the workers must work ten times harder. It was as easy to go to a saloon as a prayer meeting. He was not going to spend any more time in confirmed drunkards. He had just sent one of his congregation to Joliet for a year. The convict had sent for the pastor and told him he must take the pledge, whereupon the pastor said: "Brother Booth, you must, or you will go to hell." This was when he was in the Court House jail, and he said it behind the bars with tears in his eyes. He had done what he could to send his Brother Booth to Joliet, for that would be a means of grace for Brother Booth. It was better for him to be there working well and eating well, than in any of the two thousand saloons of Chicago. Brother Booth, being drunk, went in maudlin glee into a house and whittled off some lead pipe and carried it to a pawnbroker, and gave him five cents a pound. He got sixty cents, which was equal to twelve drinks, for the speaker believed that the rottenest form of the fiend could be had for that price. Then he posted off to a saloon, and when he had gotten still drunker, told of what he had done to raise the wind, that the devil who always betrays his servants after he had gotten through with them so convinced it with special malignity, that the person Brother Booth informed of his theft was the man who owned the house the pipe was taken from, and who had Booth arrested. Hence the trip to Joliet. The speaker would not lift his finger to get him out, nor would he help to get anybody out of the Bridewell. Drink—making a good thing of it—inculcates moral habits. Sailors have often better guardians than parents. The devil was abroad, having great wrath, and every child that could write should take the pledge. Forty dear little creatures had joined the cold water army the other evening, and agreed to renounce the fiend. He did not know of a child in Ireland that had broken the pledge. He concluded by a telling account of Gen. Harrison's inauguration, and a banner there with a marvellous device.

THE REV. MR. DAVIES,

the spiritual father of the late Driver, who died at the Court House a few weeks ago, was next introduced, and said that when Driver asked him to stay with him, he asked what he could do, and Driver inquired if God would forgive a man who had murdered his wife and broken every divine law. The two of them then took their Bibles and tried to find rest in Jesus. Driver told of the murder and his past life, but what he said was summed up in his last words, that drink had brought him to it. He turned his back when Driver was hanged, not bearing to look at the sight, thought hanging the poorest use a man could be put to. But Driver said it was just, and that drink caused it, and he dwelt on the bitterness of drink. When they went out to the cemetery he thought that Driver was not all to blame. Society—the entire population—were all to blame in part. It was to blame for not giving better education on that subject. Few really realised what rum was doing. The Sunday-schools could work at that, and all the children should take the pledge. Society was to blame because temperance laws were not enforced. Public sentiment was not doing enough to carry out the laws. They must work to educate the people up. Still they should not get at the root of the matter until they had gone further. All the prisoners in the jail in some way got there through liquor. Some of them were men of noble physical bearing. The point was that intemperance was destroying manhood. A man could build suspension bridges, ocean steamers, etc., and they were grand objects, but man himself was grander than anything else except God, and liquor reduced him to the condition of a fiend. He told about a young man who came home drunk one evening, and the blasted hopes of his mother and the tears of his young brother. Driver said he was tempted, but the speaker told him that God had made him a free man to resist temptation. After all, the man who drank was the man who made the call for the saloons. If nobody wanted to drink there would be no rum-sellers. There was just now a danger of turning men's minds away from their individual responsibility, and of heaping all the blame on the saloon-keepers. The old inebriate was under the control of custom, but they could teach the rising generation not to drink at all. As for himself, he would not drink sweet cider, and he knew a man who was led astray by an all beer in summer. It was safest to touch nothing at all. No legislation, even if prohibitory, would be fully carried out, because individual men and women dreamed they could dally with the Tempter and the Fiend, and yet be safe. They must let liquor utterly alone. He trembled when in thy jail to think that, if people had enforced the law, many of the inmates never would have got there. It would not do to dodge the nature of the sin. It would not do to look on it as a little thing. They must make a stronger public sentiment, working through the Sunday-schools. Clergymen were beginning to work, and it was time. It was but a step from the saloon to the gallows. In view of Driver's fate, it was wonderful that any man dared drink a glass of liquor. Workingmen should understand that. He himself often wanted a stimulant, but he would no more dare to take a glass of liquor than to stick a knife in his heart. Liquor was the mother-sin,—it led one, as Driver said, to break every law. He wondered how much longer they would suffer before they took the monster by the throat and put him under their feet, that seeming to him the ground they must finally take. That could be accomplished, however, only by the education of the individual. It would be a long contest, but they would finally win in it. He concluded by saying that Driver's last injunctions to his son William and his son George were never to drink, and that, while returning in the carriage from the cemetery with them, he had reminded George and William of their father's last request, and they had promised to heed it.

After one or two brief addresses, the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will take place next Tuesday at 9 a. m., at the office of A. G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, No. 138 West Monroe street.

The members of the South Side Christian Union Gymnasium will give their third free public entertainment this evening, at No. 1052 Indiana avenue. Friends are invited.

The Excelsior Stone Company, successors to Norton, DeClercq & Co., have again received the first boat through the canal, and thus they retain the flag of the canal-boat squadron, which they have held for three years. Stone can now be brought from Lemont by canal, and building operations will be materially facilitated thereby.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Philip Healey, who died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 19 Shuttliffe street. Dr. Emmons made a post mortem examination. The jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from old age.

Yesterday morning, a seaman, named Sandy McGuire, while endeavoring to adjust the main mizzen-mast to the foresail rigging on a vessel, in the river, near State street bridge, fell to the deck, a distance of 38½ feet. He struck on his hip, dislocating it, and suffering such severe internal injuries that it is believed that he will die.

On the 9th of February the house of Mr. Charles Sipple, No. 567 State street, was robbed of property valued at $282. Officer Flanigan, about a week ago, arrested a young man, named Jesse Rook, upon suspicion that he was the robber, and, yesterday morning, Justice Banyon held him in $1,000 bail to answer the charge before the Criminal Court.

Charles N. Sibley was arrested on Wednesday night, on the complaint of Sarah A. Mason, the proprietress of a place on Fourth avenue. She states that he loafed around her house all evening, and when he had secured about $50 worth of jewelry, walked out. The woman followed him until she met a policeman, who arrested him. He will be exhmined before Justice Banyon on Monday.

Stock subscriptions to the Exposition were received yesterday as follows: Peter Schnitler, 5 shares; Charles Holtz, 1; Edwin Lee Brown, 1; A. L. Chetlain, 1; Tuttle, Thompson & Whetmore, 1; Charles P. Kellogg, 5; Henry W. King (personally), 2; John McArthur, 1; McClelland & Sage, 1; Hanna, Barrett & Co., 1; J. B. Sumson & Bros., 1; Schuerman & Hand Mantle Company, 3; Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., 1; Chicago Marble Company, 1; Robert Smith, 1.

The judges of the recent town election in the West Division have finally agreed upon the persons who are to compose the illegal Constabulary for the next two years. How they arrived at the decision cannot be explained, as nobody but themselves knows anything of their movements since Wednesday morning. The following are the so-called Constables: Mat Fleming, J. D. Scanlon, P. Murphy, H. Bohe, J. Shoemaker, J. Casey, D. O'Brien, William O'Brien, John C. Klyn, David Walsh, jr., R. Sheridan, S. E. Rockwell, James Stanton, Theodore Worth, John Loughlin.

A meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. John Prendergast, having served sixty days as stoker of Engine No. 6, was appointed as a member of the regular force. The Fire Marshal's report for March showed that the number of days in service was 997; out of service, 59 days, 20 hours; number of miles run, 615; hours worked, 88; connection of hose: number of feet of No. 1, 12,600; of No. 2, 5,300; of No. 1, leather, 700; No. 2, leather, 2,150; number of members, 253; number of horses, 102; number of still alarms by watchmen, 33. Only five horses have been on the sick list. Five members of the Department have been discharged for a violation of regulations, and two have resigned.

A man named Edward Ryan was arrested, on Wednesday afternoon, for stealing a valuable horse-blanket from the barn of Dr. C. C. Jerome, No. 366 Calumet avenue. He was taken to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, the officer in charge heard a noise in Ryan's cell, as if some one was being chocked. He ran in, and found Ryan hanging by a rope, from one of the beams above. He had evidently repented himself of his endeavor to hang himself, and was struggling to draw himself up. The officer cut him down, and revived him with a little spirits. This was unfortunate, as it may lead many a bummer, confined in the city prisons, to resort to the same thing, that a drink may be given them to revive them. Ryan was arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, and held in $900 bail to the Criminal Court.

The arrest of Stanislaus Heurtevant, the hair man, about three weeks ago, on suspicion of larceny, burglary, and general knavery, proves to have been a grave mistake, and will probably cost the city some money, and a police-officer his star. At the time of his arrest, word had been received at Police Headquarters, of an extensive hair robbery in Boston, and the police had been instructed to be on the watch for hair-peddlers. The officers who arrested Heurtevant, had seen him endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of hair, as many men (and some women) are doing every day, and therefore arrested him. The poor fellow has been in prison three weeks, and was only released yesterday, by his brother, a New York hair merchant, for whom he was traveling at the time of his arrest, appearing before Justice Banyon, and proving his character.

Banking.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Rees, bankers,—West Side, corner Halsted and Randolph streets; South Side, 157 and 159 LaSalle street,—receive deposits, discount business paper, loan money on approved collateral, buy and sell exchange, bearing interest, credit time-sight drafts on other points, and make collections on liberal terms; deal in all first-class investment securities.

Collars for Gentlemen.

It is not necessary at this time to go into any explanation why the Linwood "Reversible" collars have become such favorite goods. Those who have used them have found them so pleasant to wear that they have largely helped the spread by their recommendation.

The Latest.

Imported Brochs, Paisley, and striped shawls from $2.50 up, at Mandel Bros., State and Harrison streets, and Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

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ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK, And use it for Machine Sewing.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, sare carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin fares, $60; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $35—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, foot of Wall street, Brooklyn, E. D., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 3,100 tons.....Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,650 tons.....Wednesday, May 14.
VIRGINIA, 3,400 tons.....Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 26th inst., and re-opened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

AT LAST,

The Great Scotch Poet and Author,

GEORGE MACDONALD

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

Union Park Congregational Church,

"TOM HOOD."

MONDAY NIGHT, Michigan-av., Baptist Church, "ROBERT BURNS."

For sale at Dyche & Co.'s, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bailly 68 West Madison-st., corner Sheldon, for West Side. Carpenter & Sheldon's, 253 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayhurst's, 3 and Madison and State-sts., for South Side.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

New Solos, Quartettes, Ballads, and Specialties. Great success of J. R. Kemble's laughable Burlesque, of

JULIUS SNEEZER!

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. The Three Graces. New Vocal Quartette. Hundredth night of HAMLET. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

FOURTH WEEK OF

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, March 31, and every night this week, and Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. James Robinson, Clarence, and Eugene, Second week of Wilde. Louis Bookwalter, First week of the Leon Brothers. First week of Globaso, the Belle of Japan. First week of Wolf's double Gymnastic. First week of John Foster, the Great American Clown; Head Pastor, Katie Stokes; Ella Stokes, S. Q. Stokes, Lentzel and Nelsonet, Clifford, Ramsole, etc.

"STAR" READINGS.

"The best reader who has ever appeared in Boston."—The Globe, March 15.

"His voice is of splendid volume, and so divinely modulated as to express every articulate utterance of human emotion."—New York Herald, Jan. 31.

"His power is wonderful, and an electrical thrill that he is able to send through the audience, adds to the effect of his fine pronunciation and powerful and sympathetic voice. We pronounce Mr. Bellew unequalled as a reader."—London Times.

BELLEW,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE GREATEST LIVING READER.

Will give only FOUR READINGS in this city.
FIRST AND THIRD READINGS—Union Congregational Church, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, April 8 and 10.
SECOND AND LAST READINGS—Michigan-Avenue Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Atlantic Disaster—Washington and New York News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—New York Letter—St. Paul Letter—A Voice From the Deep [communication]—Alabama—A Self-Sustaining Court-House [communication]—The Courts—Hyde Park Matters—Texas Stock Report—News Paragraphs.

THIRD PAGE—The School Fund: The City vs. Scammon's Bank—Personal Items—The Court-House Plans—The Temperance Movement—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Capt. Williams; The Farmers' Convention; Why Ships Are Lost; The Nuisance Question—Current News Paragraphs.

FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—Wall Street—Chicago Live-Stock Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine News.

SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Performances of the Irreconcilables at Springfield—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Article 47."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Clara. Matinee. "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Julius Sneezer."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 6,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 4, 1873.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

The SUNDAY TRIBUNE, owing to the pressure of advertisements, will be issued a DOUBLE SHEET of *sixteen pages*. It is expressly desired that all Church Notices be handed in on Friday, and, to secure completeness of classification in small advertisements, advertisers are requested to send us their favors on *Friday*, or early on Saturday. Although advertisements will be received up to as late an hour as heretofore, the suggestion is made as above for the benefit of our patrons.

Another of the Bank of England forgers has been arrested in Edinburgh. His name is George Bidwell, and he is one of the brothers who was driven from this city in 1865.

The Lake-Front Repeal bill was taken up yesterday in advance of its place on the calendar, passed to a third reading, and made the special order for Tuesday.

The River Improvement bill was brought before the House yesterday by a reconsideration of the vote by which it was defeated the other day. It was put again upon its passage, and lost by two votes.

Murderers' Row, in the Tombs, is not the gay place it was a few weeks ago. Foster's execution, the unvarying failure of Stokes' counsel in their motions and pleas, and the sentence of death promptly passed on Nixon, have all combined to give the inmates of the murderers' cells an unpleasant idea that the law has quickened its gait. Nixon is to be hanged May 16.

Castelar adds to the distractions of the Spanish situation by threatening to withdraw from the Government if it does not meet the municipal disturbances in Madrid with a bolder front. Dragons' teeth, in the modern shape of Minie rifles, are being scattered by thousands among the unruly citizens of Barcelona, and the inevitable crop of armed men and bloodshed may be looked for.

Washington advices state that Gen. Grant has no intention of abandoning the Civil Service Commission, whose reports and resolutions have furnished such admirable texts for campaign speeches, without interfering in the least with the practical business of appointments. When ex-Senator Cattell returns from Europe he will be given the Chairmanship of the Commission, and the other vacancies will be filled.

As one means of opening discussion on the doctrine that railroads are to be considered as public highways, a resolution was prepared by the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations asking Congress to put to popular vote an amendment to the Constitution asserting that doctrine, and placing inter-State transportation under Federal supervision and local traffic under State control. This resolution has been defeated by the Senate and adopted by the House, which amended it by adding that the constitutional prohibition of State legislation impairing contracts did not apply to the case of railroad regulation.

When the resolution of inquiry into the behavior of the Canadian Government with regard to the Pacific Railroad was introduced, according to notice, in the Dominion Parliament yesterday, it was accompanied by a statement that has almost a Credit Mobilier flavor. It was charged that, in return for its action, the Government had received a large amount of money from American sources which it had spent in the Parliamentary elections to secure a majority for itself. No reply was made to this specific aspersion upon the Ministry, whose supporters mutely contented themselves with voting down the resolution of inquiry. The majority for the Government was overwhelming. The Toronto *Globe* says the motion was defeated by the votes of the very men who had been bought by the money in question.

A resolution was passed by the Farmers' Convention at Springfield, on Wednesday, censuring the Congressmen who passed the salary-grab and the President who signed it. On Wednesday night and Thursday morning, most of the delegates went home. The few who remained, reinforced by a crowd of Springfield politicians, got together and assumed to rescind so much of the resolution as censures the President for signing the bill. So these stay-over chaps have advertised themselves to the public as censuring one of the guilty parties and expressly indorsing the other. The law-making power consists of Congress and the President. The President's share in the transaction was made especially objectionable in the fact that a bonus of $100,000 for himself was included in the grab-law. That the local politicians of Springfield should rush in and vote to emasculate the resolution is natural enough. That anybody claiming to be a farmer, or to represent farmers, should have joined in a scheme to put the Convention in an inconsistent and ridiculous attitude before the public, is truly surprising.

The Detroit *Post*, an Æolian attachment to an iron furnace, thinks that the farmers' conventions are falling into the hands of demagogues and meddling with what don't particularly concern them, when they allude to the taxes imposed upon them under the form and guise of a tariff on imports. It says:

> But, if farmers' conventions allow political demagogues to lead them into attempting to dictate concerning questions which are not their particular business, and do not touch them as much as, or any more than, they touch other classes, they will greatly weaken their influence with the Legislatures and with Congress, if not lose it altogether.

It goes on to argue that farmers are no more interested in the tariff question than "bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others;" *argal* they ought to stick to the railroad question, and leave the tariff alone, it being a well-known and admitted fact that bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others, have no interest in the railroad question, and that farmers ought not to meddle with any question unless they can prove that they have *more* interest in it than bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others!

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active, and 15c per brl lower, closing at $15.55@15.60 cash, and $15.70 seller May. Lard was less active, and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.25 cash, and $8.40 seller May. Meats were quiet, and a shade easier, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 8c for short ribs, 8⅛@8¼c for short clear, and 10½@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and easier at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was active, but weak, declining 1½c, and closing at $1.13⅞@1.16 cash, and $1.19 seller May. Corn was active, and ⅝c lower, closing at 30½@33c cash, and 34½c seller May. Oats were dull, and ½c lower, closing at 23¾@26c cash, and 27¾c seller May. Rye was dull and ½c lower, at 63@64½c. Barley was quiet and 1c higher on No. 2, closing at 77@78c, and 2c lower on No. 3, which closed at 64@66c. Live hogs were active but closed weak. Sales were chiefly at $5.50@5.75. The cattle market was dull and lower. Sheep were steady and unchanged.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

The details which have come from the scene of the Atlantic disaster, including the statements of the survivors, do not seem to put any different complexion upon the terrible catastrophe, except that the number of lives lost is reduced, and that the vessel was not so far submerged but that many of the victims were enabled to cling for hours to the bow and rigging; and yet, within 220 feet of shore, over 500 lives were lost. Not one of the officers who have made statements offers any explanation of the causes of the disaster. They narrate the uninteresting events of the voyage from the time the steamer left Liverpool until she was off Halifax Harbor, and then close by stating what they saw after the catastrophe. The Captain of the ill-fated boat has also made his statement, and, naturally enough, the public look to him for some satisfactory explanation of the terrible event. He was supreme in command and solely responsible for the safety of the passengers, and yet, from first to last, there is nothing in his statement which directly throws any light upon the causes of the disaster. It is only by analyzing his statement and comparing it with the well-known regulations and practices which are observed on first-class steamships, that a conclusion can be reached as to his conduct, and that conclusion cannot be other than fatal to his abilities as a seaman and his character as a commander.

The substance of his statement is contained in the fact that at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon last the steamer was 170 miles from Cape Sambro, going at the rate of from eight to twelve knots per hour, with a south wind and rainy weather. At 8 o'clock in the evening the wind shifted to the westward, and the weather cleared off. Here, then, was an opportunity for him to have ascertained the course of the steamer and her exact position. At midnight, he states that the vessel was forty-eight miles south of Cape Sambro, and that he then went off watch, leaving orders that he should be notified if any change occurred, and that he should be called at 3 o'clock, at which time he intended to turn the steamer's head south and wait until daylight before going into the harbor. Two inferences are inevitable from this statement: First, the Captain himself was not only responsible for the ship's reckoning, but he himself was the one who had committed the fatal error. It will be remembered that when he retired to sleep at midnight, instead of remaining at his post as he should have done, the steamer was but forty-eight miles south of the Sambro light. At the rate the vessel was sailing, according to his own statement, she would have reached the light by 3 o'clock, the hour at which he was to have been called, and at which he intended to lay off the mouth of the harbor. Had the vessel continued on her course, however, until that time, she would not have been off Halifax Harbor, but off Cape Sambro, over forty miles away. If, therefore, he had taken any observations, he was forty miles out of his reckoning,—an error which is inexcusable in any ordinary seaman. If he had not taken any observations, then clearly it was his duty to have remained at his post, and not gone to sleep. That he had misgivings about his position and whereabouts is evident from the fact that he left directions to be notified in case any change occurred, and to be called at 3, in order to keep the steamer "off and on" until daylight. That he did not know even the real speed of the vessel is also confessed by him. And so, ignorant of the speed his vessel was making, having committed a fatal error in his reckoning, and even feeling misgivings that something was wrong, he calmly went to sleep, and in two hours from that time the vessel was a wreck and over 560 lives had been lost. The statement of the First Officer of the Anchor Line steamship Anglia clearly establishes the fact that Capt. Williams made a fatal error in his calculations. That officer says:

> Sambro light must have been on the Atlantic's starboard bow, whereas had she been steering into Halifax, it would have been on the port side. Meagher's Head, where the vessel struck, was about midway between Sambro light and Peggy's Bay light. Sambro Island light is a white one, fixed and visible 20 miles to sea, while the latter, which is 16 miles to the northwest of Sambro, is a red. Either would have been distinct from Meagher's Head, had the night been clear. It was incredible that one light could be mistaken for the other, being so different in character, and clearly marked on the chart.

Having committed this error, and wrecked his vessel, what did Capt. Williams do during the twelve hours succeeding, when so much was to be done for the rescue of life? A careful perusal of the statements of officers and passengers shows that the four or five hundred survivors owe their rescue to the heroic efforts of Third Officer Brady, Quartermasters Owen and Speakman, and an Episcopal clergyman on the shore named Mr. Ancient. With the exception of a few unimportant directions to passengers immediately about him, there is nothing to show that he rose equal to the terrible emergency, or even tried to, as so many other Captains have done. A true seaman stands by his ship so long as there is a life to be saved. The Captain of the Northfleet went down with her because he would not leave until all for whom he was responsible had left. Having displayed ignorance and carelessness in the first instance, we judge that cowardice caps the climax of his record. It is to be hoped that when the official investigation is made, he may be able to clear himself in part of this crushing responsibility; but at present nothing has been shown which does not add to its fearful weight. The Company must share the burden of the responsibility also. All first-class steamers sailing from England to America are in the habit of taking on a supply of coal sufficient for a voyage of eighteen days, which makes ample allowance for emergencies. The Atlantic, however, took on only coal enough for ten days, owing to the parsimony of the Company, who preferred to eke out their supply at Halifax, in case they should run short, because coal was cheaper there than in Liverpool. Had the steamer been properly coaled, she would not have been obliged to deviate from her course, and the disaster would not have happened.

As the Atlantic was sailing under the British flag, the investigation will be made by the British Board of Trade, which is a department of the Government. There need be no fear that the investigation will not be rigid and thorough. If it shall be shown that the Captain was responsible for the disaster, he will never sail another British vessel. But his responsibility will not end even there. Should it be shown that the disaster occurred through his carelessness or incompetency, he will still be liable to a criminal prosecution. It is to be hoped that he can explain these dreadful circumstances. If he cannot, no punishment is too severe for him.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of farmers held at Springfield on Wednesday was the most conservative and respectable body that has met in this State for many years, and in this comparison we include the political conventions of all parties [The circus arranged by Mr. S. M. Smith and a body of Springfield politicians on the following day, after most of the delegates had gone home, is not regarded as part of the proceedings of the Convention.] The deliberations were marked by an absence of rant, extravagance, and wild suggestions, such as are common in cases where large bodies of men are seeking redress for grievances. Those who had expected and recommended abuse and denunciation of the Supreme Court, and an appeal to violence and revolution, were disappointed. The Convention indulged in no indecorum. It stated the grievances of the farmers, and their purpose to have those grievances redressed by an appeal to law.

The Convention, addressing the Legislature now in session, reminds that body that the Supreme Court of Illinois has pointed out the way to reach the unjust discriminations made by the railroads of this State, and that there can be no reason for any delay or for any equivocal action. It also made several distinct and emphatic declarations and demands, the more conspicuous of which were:

That legislation should recognize the principle that railroads are public highways, and must make connections with all other roads reaching and crossing their own, and must receive and deliver all freight offered at such crossings without discriminating charges.

That the Railroad Commissioners shall inquire into the watering of stock of railroads, and proceed legally against all such railroad companies as have violated the constitutional provision on this subject.

That the "navigation laws" forbidding the free competition of vessels engaged in the carrying trade on the lakes, between different ports, shall be repealed, so that the vessels of all nations shall be allowed to carry between any of our lake ports.

That cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap freights, and that Congress repeal the protective duties on all materials entering into the construction of cars, steamships, sailing vessels, and agricultural implements.

All that is needed is for the farmers of Illinois to maintain this platform, and be united; to seek and obtain the union and co-operation of their brother-farmers in all the other States of the West. Instead of being mere laborers for the benefit of a few privileged classes, they will be sharers in the general prosperity, which is impossible so long as the laws are made and executed in the interests of monopoly.

WHY SHIPS ARE LOST.

The last great shipwreck, considered in connection with the loss of life attending it, seems so much more terrible than any similar disaster since the loss of the Lady Elgin, that it will probably lead to a general and thorough investigation, not only into the circumstances of this particular case, but also into the condition of all sea-going passenger vessels. If this investigation produces no permanent improvement in the character of vessels, outfits, officers, and men of the ocean lines, a similar accident in the near future may be confidently predicted, and the public will have only its own indifference to blame.

It is notorious among seamen that the ocean steamers, as a rule, are handled in the most reckless manner for the purpose of making quick passages. Long acquaintance with the landmarks where the course is along any part of the coast gives the captains a self-confidence which pushes them to the verge of abandon. For this the proprietors are more responsible than the captains, since the latter are forced by their orders, time-schedule, and, more than all, by their own interests, to keep up a reputation for quick passages.

While the position of a ship at sea, at any time except the moment of observation, is a matter which may be affected by a dozen different causes, the effect of which is pure guess-work, captains plunge wildly on, at the highest speed attainable, as if their ships were locomotives bound to a fixed path free from all danger. In mid-ocean this is not improper, provided a careful lookout is kept for other ships; but in coming on any coast, particularly a strange one, the utmost caution should be observed.

The war-ships of all nations, in approaching a coast at night, proceed under slow speed, frequently getting casts of the lead, or else they "lie to" until daylight before attempting to make a port. This is common even in the most frequented, well-known channels, and where not only charts are accurate and land-marks well defined, but where the compasses are carefully corrected for the local attraction of the ship. It is also customary to take sun observations for longitude both morning and afternoon, beside the meridian sight for latitude, and the run is carefully worked up by "dead-reckoning" at 8 o'clock in the evening. Should the sun be obscured, preventing observations in the daytime, an observation of the moon or star is obtained at night. If this is impossible, even greater care is taken in approaching the land.

Merchant captains are apt to sneer at what they call the "timidity" of naval captains; but it is well known that the navy seldom loses a ship, and, when it does happen, it is almost invariably from a disregard of the very precautions that are sneered at. Might it not be well to require the ocean-liners to take similar precautions, even though a few hours might be lost each trip, and though it might require a greater amount of work from the officers?

THE NUISANCE QUESTION.

The decision reached in Judge Farwell's court in the matter at issue between the Fertilizing Company and the authorities of Hyde Park will be welcomed by all the community, with the exception of those few persons whose interests must be adjusted to a new order of things. It is of importance to a city like Chicago, with its rapid growth, extending into our wide sweep of suburbs, to establish the principle that no charter can protect and maintain a nuisance, and that full relief can be obtained in the courts by those upon whose neighborhood such nuisance is inflicted. It is fortunate that in the late protracted hearing the opposed interests were sufficiently prominent to make the review of the issues exhaustive and thorough, and, though fought by town authorities and capitalists, the victory gained is on the side of the owners of suburban homesteads. No man has the right to poison the atmosphere of his neighbor. It is well to fix this principle at once, and permanently, that the environs of Chicago may remain the most beautiful and healthful in the world. And it is especially satisfactory that this result has been reached without injurious assault upon the packing interest,—a care for which has made our public forbearing in respect to odors believed inseparable from the pursuit of this industry on the scale which characterizes it in Chicago. So full and complete were the investigations in this case against the Fertilizing Company, that it has been brought to light that the packers no longer need the unpleasant auxiliary of several acres expressly given up to stench-production. Well-tested methods of disposing of tank-stuff and offal now offers to convert the material into a source of profit to each packer rendering the matter on his own premises. What is true of the packing-houses is equally applicable to all the industrial enterprises and varied human callings in every great centre of population. None need be hampered or crushed out by the rigid application of a necessary rule restraining them from becoming nuisances, and forcing in every case the adoption of appliances that science and experience have secured to remove every obnoxious feature.

A NATIONAL RAILROAD.

The most important item in the current agitation of the railroad question is the letter which Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, addressed to the Farmers' State Association of Illinois. Mr. Quincy's heart is thoroughly enlisted in the movement for cheaper transportation, and, that it may produce practical results without doing injustice to the capital actually invested in railroads, he advises a diffusion of information and a national organization of those who are interested in reducing railroad freights. Without an intelligent comprehension of the question in all its bearings, it will be impossible to provide an adequate remedy; and it will be equally impossible to make headway against the consolidated strength of the railway system so long as the people act in disjointed and isolated meetings. Mr. Quincy's individual opinion, though he does not prescribe it as a specific, is, that there will ultimately be "great freight railroads connecting the distant West and the interior with the Atlantic; that the roadbed and the stations will belong to the Government; that individuals or associations will be permitted to put their own cars and locomotives upon it under strict regulations as to speed, which should not exceed eight miles an hour, paying such a toll as would give 6 per cent on the actual cost, and keep the roadbed and stations in repair." This proposition is worthy of discussion.

If Government control or supervision of railroads is to be had in any shape, it is well to proceed on the basis that State interference will be altogether inadequate and inefficient, and that it will be necessary to place the controlling power where real control can be exercised. State lines are purely imaginary, so far as the commerce of the country is concerned, but are extremely formidable as regards jurisprudence and legislation. Each State has authority over its own territory, but this authority does not extend beyond the border lines. Railroads are constructed and operated with a view to the business demands of the country, and without regard to boundaries of States, so that one road usually traverses territory under the control of two or three or even a larger number of State Governments. The injustice of regulating railroad corporations through the State Legislatures would be manifest in a practical application of the principle in Illinois. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, and other railroads within the jurisdiction of this State are crossed at short intervals by railroads which are not under the jurisdiction of this State, and which could only be made to conform to State regulations for the few miles of territory which they traverse in Illinois. These roads come in direct competition with the railroads entirely within the jurisdiction of our State Government, and, unrestricted by the law of the State, they would possess advantages over their rivals so decided as to be next to ruinous to the Illinois roads. What is true of Illinois is also true of other States. When each State should undertake to regulate the railroads under its jurisdiction, the general result would be a mass of conflicting restrictions that would render the railroad system of the country a huge complication without advancing the interests of the people. If there is to be Government regulation of the railroads, it is obviously better that it should be of a uniform character, which could only be determined by Congress.

Mr. Quincy is undoubtedly correct in his suggestion that nothing would afford so much relief to the people as trunk lines of freight railroads, with double tracks, connecting the Atlantic with the interior, operated as a highway for the accommodation of all individuals and associations which should provide the rolling stock and charging a toll that would pay a reasonable rate of interest on the actual cost of building the road and keeping it in repair. It is a question, however, whether the Government itself should undertake the construction of such railroads. The most formidable objection, after that which can be generally urged against the Government going into private business, is that Congress could not stop with the building of a single road of this kind, nor limit itself to the actual necessities of the country. To secure such a project, it would be necessary to listen to the demands of various sections of the country, made and sustained by their representatives in Congress, as in the case of the annual river and harbor grab. If the proposition were to build a freight railroad on this plan from some point on the Atlantic to a given point in the interior, the Pacific coast would claim that it had the same right to Congressional consideration, especially in view of the fact that the worst railroad monopoly in the country is on the Pacific coast; New England would follow with a demand for a similar road, and the South would insist that the same relief was due to them. If it should be suggested that the road ought to be built from New York to Chicago, there would be a clamor for another road from Philadelphia to St. Louis, or from Boston to Cincinnati. It would be impossible to obtain a majority on the absolute merits of a case, and the same system of log-rolling and trading would be commenced as that by which the protective tariff is sustained. In short, there would be no end to the Government freight railroads, and to the rascality connected with their construction.

Nevertheless, Mr. Quincy's general idea could be applied after the following manner: Let Congress announce its intention of granting a charter to a company of capitalists to construct a double-track freight railroad between two given points, which shall be used as a highway, on conditions which it shall impose. These conditions would be that the road be constructed of steel rails, with other detailed specifications; that it shall be free to all cars complying with reasonable regulations; that the owners of the charter and the tracks shall have no interest in any transportation companies running on the road; that there shall be a uniform toll for trains, according to the various distances traveled; and that this toll shall be so regulated as not to pay more than a certain percentage on the cost of the road, in addition to the cost of keeping it in repair. The Government may offer a charter of this kind to competitive bids as to the percentage that shall be earned on the cost of the roadway. It is not improbable that such a proposition would command the requisite capital, and that there would be responsible bids to build the road for the privilege of charging tolls that would yield 6 per cent on the capital invested. Such a plan, if it could be successfully carried out, would afford the people the facilities for competition and co-operation without entailing the evils of Congressional log-rolling, public corruption, and enormous public expenditure. Under such a system there could be no demand on Congress for a recognition of sectional interests. The answer to such a demand would be to grant a charter on the same basis to capitalists who would undertake to construct a highway in those sections of the country wanting it; and the failure to secure the capital for providing such highway would be *prima facie* evidence that it was not needed. From this point of view, the proposition for trunk lines of freight railroads is worthy of earnest consideration.

Illinois farmers are not the only ones that are trodden down by monopolies. The farmers of California are beset by a combination of monopolies and soulless corporations that holds them in a condition of servitude unparalleled in a free country. In a recent article in the *Overland Monthly*, J. Ross Browne describes them as worse off than the Americans in Arizona or the Mexicans in Sonora, who exist, apparently, to accumulate arms, clothing, horses, and cattle for the predatory Apaches who surround them. Grain-merchants, hucksters, middle men, shippers, railroads, sack-makers, law-makers, assessors, and tax-collectors are the Apaches of California, and they strip the farmers. Ross Browne says he has seen wheat selling at 100 per cent more than the farmer got for it; wine retailing at the hotels in San Francisco at $1.50 a bottle, while it sold at Los Angeles for 40 cents a gallon, or 8 cents a bottle; grapes sold at 8 and 10 cents a pound, while the producer got only 75 cents a hundred; and fruit thrown into the Bay of San Francisco, because the fruit-dealers could not get rid of it fast enough to keep it from rotting, at 5 cents a pound, while the fruit-growers would be glad to sell it at $20 a ton.

These facts show that the troubles of the farmer are not local; it is not the single-handed rapacity of this or that corporation that makes their grievance. The evil is general, and is coexistent with the limits of the Government. It is due to a habit of legislation which has studiously made all corporations monopolies, and has made almost all legislation spoliation, because it has been nearly altogether special legislation. California farmers should take a hint from the course of their brethren in this State, and combine for their own protection, as railroads and grain-dealers combine for their own profit.

Great disasters almost invariably offer some compensation in their development of the good qualities of human nature, concerning which most people are disposed at times to be skeptical. The Atlantic accident has not been an exception. The later accounts have portrayed numerous instances of the heroic and self-sacrificing spirit amid the most appalling scenes of danger. The escape of a boy, that was graphically described in the dispatches, was one of these. It was in the most trying time of the disaster, when every one must have been intent upon saving himself, and when death stared those in the face who neglected the slightest advantage for self-preservation, that the boy appeared and made a frantic appeal for assistance. The excited crowd paused, as if by preconcerted instruction, to give him a helping hand. He was picked up and passed over the heads of those who were struggling to save themselves, until he was placed in the boat. When he had reached the shore, the crowd set up a shout of joy and triumph. The actions of the Rev. Mr. Ancient, and of Chief Officer Firth and Third Officer Brady, were also of a nature to disabuse the mind of the popular fallacy of "man's inhumanity to man." Great disasters cannot occur without producing some great examples of human kindness and fellow-feeling, which should make skeptics and misanthropes blush for their principles.

The East is waking up to an interest in the transportation question, about which the West is already so much agitated. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* points out that when the farmers cannot live by raising produce they will do their own manufacturing, and adds: "If our merchants desire to retain their Western trade, they must aid the West to obtain facilities to reach the seaboard." The New York *Tribune* holds the same opinion, and says that "the railroads have been undermining their own business." The recognition at the East of the necessity for reducing the rates of transportation is an important step in the present movement. It is to be hoped that it will lead to some practical effort in the way of resisting railroad aggressions and breaking down railroad monopolies. A good deal was achieved by the passage of the General Railroad law in New Jersey, by which that State will be thrown open to a free railroad passage from the West to the Atlantic. Still more may be accomplished when Eastern capital shall make some concerted and substantial movement for increasing the canal facilities. This will be done when the Eastern manufacturers and dealers fully recognize the prediction of the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, the New York *Tribune*, and other journals which are warning the Eastern people of their folly in permitting the Western trade upon which they live to turn into another channel.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, was serenaded at his home in La Crosse, the other evening, and spoke in severe terms of the State Legislature, whose most outrageous measure (in the interest of a grasping monopoly) he had vetoed. He said:

> It is easy to float with the current and be called a clever fellow. The plunderers of the public treasury are many. Banded together for a common object, they constitute a power hard to be resisted. Every great scheme, whether it be in the National or State Legislature, is backed by a powerful lobby. The people are represented by no lobby, and their only protection is in the fidelity of their public servants. A public man who does his whole duty to the people is absolutely certain to be traduced and misrepresented by those whose base purposes have been defeated by him. Nor do the people always understand what is to be encountered, and often give credence to the assaults of the lobbyist and disappointed public robber, who, backed as he is with plenty of money, generally manages to get a hearing, while the public servant is compelled to bide his time.

—Congressman Crossland, of the Paducah (Ky.) District, tells his constituents that "The increase of salary will save the Government $1,000,000 a year." Inquiring minds thereaway want to know why the increase was not doubled, to make the saving $2,000,000.

—The Republicans of "Old Ashtabula," in County Convention, have spoken their unqualified censure of James A. Garfield. The Cleveland *Herald*, which has rushed to the defense of Garfield, gets this among its responses:

> "WILL YOU THROW ME AWAY?"
>
> EDITORS HERALD: I read your sayings and story under the above heading in your issue of the 27th inst., and wish to say that the people of Trumbull County have examined their "Gun" in Congress, and find that what you call a flash in the pan has blown the stock all to pieces, and even kicked the lock off of the United States Treasury; and, upon investigating the remains of that "Gun," we find it breech-burned with Credit Mobilier, and crooked. Perhaps it may do for Cleveland, but it don't suit the people of our county. It has thrown itself away, and we can neither repair it or carry it. TRUMBULL COUNTY FARMER (Nathan Beebe).
>
> JOHNSON, Trumbull County, March 28.

—It is well to post up the following list of names once in a while:

Schuyler Colfax,	Samuel Hooper,
James W. Patterson,	Oakes Ames,
Henry Wilson,	William D. Kelley,
Samuel C. Pomeroy,	Glenni W. Scofield,
Alexander Caldwell,	James A. Garfield,
John J. Patterson,	John A. Bingham,
James Harlan,	James Brooks,
Henry L. Dawes,	Ginery Twichell,
John B. Alley.	

—The vote of Milwaukee on Monday was: For Mayor, Levi H. Kellogg, Democrat, 4,484; Harrison Ludington, Republican, 4,172. Mr. Ludington was elected, two years ago, by 1,206 majority, on a Citizens' ticket, and even now his personal strength nearly pulled the ticket through.

—The Toledo *Blade* says the sentiment in the Western Reserve is such that Garfield "may yet be constrained to resign his seat in Congress."

—We are glad to notice that the Hon. H. C. Burchard delivered a speech against the rascally bill which passed Congress, raising its members' salaries.—*Dixon Telegraph and Herald.*

And did he take the "rascally" raise?

—Two of the gentlemen who participated in the sins of the last Congress, desire to be candidates for Judges, in Illinois, at the June election. We refer to the Hon. Edward Y. Rice, of Hillsboro, who aspires to the Supreme Bench, vice Thornton; and the Hon. John M. Crebs, of Carmi, who offers himself in the Twenty-fourth Circuit. The result will be watched with some interest.

—Peter Slocum, who rites "Corn-Crib Letters" for the *Prairie Farmer*, puts the following postscript on his last communication:

> P. S.—People sending me thousand-dollar bills in yellow envelopes are requested to have a reliable witness of the fact, as I am afraid they might die on my hands, and I would get in a scrape by it. P. S. again.

—Congressmen need not flatter themselves that the thing "will blow over." The salary steal bill must be repealed, and the men who took the money, and those who refuse to vote for the repeal, will be marked as public enemies, and treated as such.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The best joke on Averill we have heard, is the determination of his paper-mill boys to go for the "old man" when he returns for an increase of pay for the future, and also extra pay for two years past. Guess they will get it.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The *Northwestern* desires it to be distinctly and implicitly understood that Philetus Sawyer voted no on the infamous salary bill. Suppose he did, we have yet to hear of Philetus Sawyer paying the $5,000 to which he is entitled back into the Treasury. He intends to accept, if he has not done so already, his share of the stolen plunder. This brings us to the question, how much better is the receiver of stolen goods than he who steals them?—*Oshkosh Times.*

—In view of the Credit Mobilier exposures and the back salary steal, we do not think that the people will be likely to appeal to Congress for protection against corrupt and powerful railroad corporations. A big lobby with a big corruption fund would defeat any demand which the people might make on Congress for railroad reform. To look to Congress for help against the railroads would be like appealing to the brothels for assistance in advancing the cause of virtue and morality.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The Illinois Legislature seems to be about the only State Government in session now-a-days which is capable of grappling with the live questions of the hour.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Illinois is the only one of the great States in which the Legislature this year is not corrupt or imbecile.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Orville Grant has nothing mean about him. The pickings of Chicago are fat—big things—but if any little outside thing comes in his way, he will take it. Yes, he will. There is nothing mean about him. Now, one would think that the Postmaster's appointment at a small military station like Fort Laramie could be had without a divide. Oh, no, that, you see, would establish a precedent. Some galoot might think office could be had from this family, which own the United States, for nothing. So Orville furnishes the appointment of trader at Laramie and Collins the capital. Collins thinks half the gross receipts rather steep, but Orville consoles him in that he is one of the favored few to get off so cheaply. What a family of rakes!—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The vote of St. Louis, Tuesday, for Mayor, was: Joseph Brown, Democrat and present incumbent, 15,348; George Bain, Republican, 10,922. The total vote is 26,270, against 30,643 last November, when Greeley had 16,598, and Grant 13,808. Two years ago, for Mayor, the total vote was 19,854, viz.: Brown, 10,944; Stanard, 8,910.

—Minneapolis elected a Mayor, on Tuesday, the vote being: George A. Brackett, Republican, 2,139; Eli B. Ames, Democrat, 1,857. The people at the same voted an issue of bonds for a City Hall, for bridges, and for water-works.

—An act of the Pennsylvania Legislature which would have revivified no less than 1,622 special acts of former Legislatures, has been vetoed by Gov. Hartranft. It set forth only the very modest purpose of extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax due on this species of legislation.

—The growing sentiment against railroad corporations has nowhere developed so rapidly as in Illinois, and the people of that State, particularly the agricultural class, are evincing an earnestness and determination that evidently mean business. We are not aware that the farmers of any section of the country have ever before been so thoroughly organized for the protection of their interests as those of our neighboring State now are in this movement. Very large meetings have been held in different parts of the State, and the issue is squarely made up between the people and the corporations. No person who regards attentively the signs of the times can doubt that the movement is destined to spread and assume national importance, for it involves nothing else than the vital question whether the people or the railroads shall govern the country.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Circumstances already point to such issues. It is not good policy on the part of railroad corporations to hasten them. It needs but little to inflame the whole country and concentrate its attention upon a convenient contest with railroad corporations through the bared arm of the Government itself, when the sins of Congressional and legislative corruption, combinations for monopoly, and high charges, would be inwrought in political platforms and emblazoned on political banners.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post.*

—Without anticipating that matters will come to the pass intimated as possible, either in Illinois or as between the Government and the roads, it is yet obvious that there is a very uneasy, not to say dangerous, feeling adverse to the railroads. It will be a sad day when the Administration—any Administration—shall take into its hands the railroads and canals of this country. But not a few corporations seem determined to compel such a course.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

—There is just now a dangerous spirit of opposition to railway monopolies aroused in the country, and the refusal to continue the postal-car service would have intensified it.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Railroad companies have a good excuse to charge high rates when they can point out to farmers and others the fact that they are not allowed to purchase a piece of rail, nor a spike to keep rails in place, without paying a heavy duty besides the original or first cost of these railroad necessaries; and when they can point to their locomotives and cars, and show that every atom of material of which they are made is also subject to a heavy impost duty.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* remarks in a recent issue: "To our mind the whole system of protection in this country is a cold-blooded swindle." The town and the *Tribune* were named after Horace Greeley, and the editor was for many years on the New York *Tribune*. Thus does "going West" dispel the results of early training.—*Boston Journal.*

—There is nothing so dreary as financial platitudes, nothing so unsatisfactory as the eternal laws of trade, and we think, sometimes, those who indulge in these theories know as little as the multitudes they mystify. The common-sense question recurs, Why should a great nation, with a paying people, an unstained credit, and exhaustless resources, be subjected by the stock-jobbers in a few great cities to these periodical panics?—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The thermometer marks 22 degrees above at Pembina this morning; 24 degrees at Duluth, 25 degrees at Escanaba, 38 degrees at Chicago, 40 degrees at Buffalo, 34 degrees at Quebec, 44 degrees at Boston, 41 degrees at New York, 47 degrees at Washington, 59 degrees at Charleston, S. C., 67 degrees at Jackson, Fla., 67 degrees at New Orleans, 53 degrees at Nashville, 48 degrees at St. Louis, 45 degrees at Omaha, 34 degrees at Corinne, Utah, 53 degrees at San Francisco. This is unusually cold weather for San Francisco. Snowing at Detroit, on the north shore of Lake Erie and at Quebec.

CHICAGO, April 3, 11 p. m.—Cautionary storm signals are displayed to-night by the United States Signal Service, at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Probabilities—The low barometer in Nebraska will extend southeastward over Missouri during the rest of Thursday night, and thence to Ohio and the Lower Lakes on Friday. For the Gulf States, on Friday, increasing southerly winds, with cloudy weather; rain on the Western Coast on Friday morning, and in the Eastern Gulf States on Friday afternoon. For the South Atlantic States, increasing southeast winds, veering to the southwest, with rain by Friday night, and possibly by Friday evening in Georgia. For the Middle States, southeast and southwest winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For New England, light winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Lake region generally, northeasterly winds with threatening weather, and possibly rain.

Caution-signals are ordered at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

CAIRO, Ill., April 3.—The weather is clear and warm.

THE ENGLISH FORGERS.

Arrest of One of the Bidwell Gang in Edinburgh—The Other Bidwell Still in Havana.

LONDON, April 3.—George Bidwell, alleged to be implicated in the Bank of England frauds, has been arrested in Edinburgh. The arrest was effected just as he was about taking his departure for America. Bidwell made strenuous efforts to escape, and was only secured after a sharp chase over a number of garden walls. Being brought to the station-house, he was searched, and a number of important letters addressed to George Bidwell was found. He will be brought to London to-day.

HAVANA, April 1.—It is reported that Bidwell will remain in Havana, if released from custody, and sue the Government for illegal arrest and detention. It is also said that Bidwell has been identified as a forger of long standing in the United States. A Spanish lawyer is making strenuous efforts to obtain his release before the arrival here of the English detectives.

Ohio Insurance Convention.

COLUMBUS, O. April 3.—The general and local life insurance agents of Ohio met in this city to-day and organized a State Association for the benefit of business, and to promote harmony among the insurance men. A permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers: J. E. Colby, of Cleveland, President; Thomas N. Geer, Cleveland, Secretary; T. G. Byers, Columbus, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of John G. Jennings, Cleveland; J. A. Brewster, R. L. Douglas, and Collin Ford, of Cincinnati, and E. Sprague, of Columbus. The principal feature of public importance in the by-laws is the provision against the demoralizing practice of giving commissions to applicants for insurance, except to legally authorized and bona fide agents and to clergymen. It is made the duty of every member to report any agent or solicitor, whether a member of this Association or not, who has brought disgrace upon the business by misrepresentation, fraud, or any other way. If the charge is sustained, the name of the offender will be entered on a black book, and notice of such record will be given to all members of the Association. Agents and solicitors so recorded are not to be employed, at least until they have been restored to good standing by vote of the Association. Agents of one company are not to make overtures to or employ in any way agents of other Companies. Agents who apply within sixty days may become charter members. An address is to be issued to all agents in the State. Letters were received from a number who could not attend, in sympathy with the movement, and papers from Associations in other States were read, and the Convention adjourned to meet in June.

Spring Freshets.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 3.—The low lands in this neighborhood are still inundated, and much danger has been done to property. In the Beaver Kill Swamp, on the New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad, the water is 7 feet deep.

PITTSBURGH, April 3.—The river swelled 3 inches last night, and was about stationary at noon, with 12½ feet of water in the channel. No arrivals or departures. Freight steamers and several tows of coal have departed, and others are preparing to leave.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The River Improvement Bill Again Fails in the House.

House Action on the Proposed Railroad Amendment to the National Constitution.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill --Township-Organization Statutes.

William Harper, of Cook, Confirmed as Chief Inspector of Grain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SPRINGFIELD, April 3.—The farce of elections enacted in Chicago on Monday has attracted considerable attention here, and many members regret that they did not vote to allow voting at the regular precincts. The necessity for such a law is apparent. It would have settled many conflicting points of law, and have brought the proceedings under the general election law. 1. There was a special act passed in 1859, applicable to Cook County only, fixing the time for holding the town meetings in November. 2. The General Township Organization act of 1861, fixing the first Tuesday in April. The special act referred to made other radical changes as to the mode of procedure, and abolished the Town meetings in North, West, and South Chicago, and provided that the Town Board with the Ward and Assistant Supervisors should levy the town tax. Next came an amendment to the City Charter, in a section headed *Police*, limiting this power to tax to $1,500 per annum. Since then, the Ward and Assistant Supervisors were repealed by the Constitution, which places the affairs of Cook County under the Control of fifteen Commissioners. 3. The act of 1859 provided that the Common Council should appoint the judges of election. This has has been changed by two other acts. The Constitution provides that no private or local law shall be passed concerning county affairs or township organization, the effect of which is to repeal the act of 1859, or, if it don't, it would conflict with the other provision, that the day for holding the town meetings shall be uniform throughout the State. So that the town meetings (if there were any) in Cook County must have been held the first Tuesday in April, or there could be none in the State, for there were two acts fixing different days. 4. An act of 1871 still further musses the matter concerning township organization. 5. The act concerning Justices and Constables still further tends to confusion, as do the Election laws. This subject stands in need of revision worse than any other. Township organization statutes are badly mixed, resulting in confusion and uncertainty. The special acts, of which there are a multitude, should be repealed. This should be done to avoid a repetition of the city scramble of Tuesday last.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The River Improvement Appropriation bill came up as the special order this morning, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass. Mr. Swan raised a point of order, which it is only necessary to state was not sustained, and then Mr. Johnson tried to prove the railroad question should come up first. The Speaker, with his usual clearness, demonstrated to the gentleman that they were beating the air in raising points of order that could not be sustained. Mr. Jones then made a motion to postpone until Tuesday, and delivered that same old speech, it being the hundredth delivery. In addition to the speech he believed railroads were more important than rivers, homestead laws, or anything else. Mr. Hart was opposed to further postponement of the bill, and Mr. Collins concurred with him. Mr. Collins said many gentlemen were there away from private business, and they should not be put to the inconvenience of remaining longer than was absolutely necessary. He desired to give them an opportunity to go home on the 12 o'clock train. Mr. Dunham charged that there was trading in the bill, and Mr. McAdam got off a maiden speech in favor of postponement. Mr. Hawes defended the bill and its friends. The motion to postpone was lost, 80 to 55, a close vote, as many voted against postponement who were against the bill, but wanted to get it out of the way.

Mr. Starr stated that men from the southern part of the State, "plug-hat farmers," who never farmed an acre in their lives, invaded the Farmers' Convention and defeated the resolution indorsing the River improvement. He charged and asserted on the authority of the gentleman from Jo Daviess (Jones) that the President of the convention, who came from the same county and was a bitter opponent of the River bill, was in the interest of the railroads. He was in favor of monopolies. The action of the convention should not influence votes.

Mr. Connolly discussed the proposition of submission to the people, contending that the Chicago and Pekin members voted unanimously to submit the State-House removal proposition to the people, and their successors were unanimously opposed to letting the people pass on the river question. He took occasion to compliment Chicago and her citizens, and denied that his mind was prejudiced against that great town. He gave figures to show that the counties along the river received more money than they paid on the two-mill school tax. He quoted from the Auditor's report of 1871, when Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, and Mr. Ray, of Grundy, defended their counties, which they claimed were misrepresented, as the report of 1872 gave much larger figures. Excepting Cook County, which paid $95,000 more than she received, the river counties received from other counties $13,930 more than they paid of the two-mill tax. This was in 1871. He accused the friends of the bill of swapping, and it was a matter of "counting noses and trades." Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, desired to have the words taken down, as they were an insult to the House. The Speaker said the words were unparliamentary.

Mr. Armstrong said the gentleman should retract.

Mr. Connolly declined to retract. If the information he had received was correct, he would stand by the words he had uttered. [Cries of "Good," "Stand," "Bully," and other expressions of approbation from the anti-River men.]

Mr. Johnston moved to refer the words to the Investigating Committee. Mr. Westfall desired the Committee to report forthwith. Mr. Bradwell thought it was a serious charge to make that members were trading and trafficking in their votes.

Mr. Shaw moved the gentleman (Connolly) be allowed to proceed. Mr. Inscore moved to refer that motion to the Committee also.

Mr. Efner moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and it was laid.

The Speaker warned gentlemen against rash language.

Mr. Mulvane rose to accuse the gentleman [Connolly] of misrepresenting his county, (Bureau) on the school tax. Mr. Connolly refused to yield. Mr. Hite desired to be informed if time was not up. [Cries of "Go on," "Proceed."]

Mr. Connolly accused the River men of trying to gobble up the Farmers' Convention and of having failed. In spite of that the farmers had damned the proposition, and that House would damn it again. [Applause, suppressed by the Speaker.] He dared them to vote for the bill while the farmers were in town.

Mr. Oberley wished to inquire if he included in his sweeping accusation of trading, his own Senator (Steele), who voted for the bill. So far as the action of the Farmers' Convention went, he wished to remind the House that at Bloomington the farmers indorsed the river improvement. The investigation of undue influence did not take place because the members of the Committee were not in town. Some member said that some other member said it was rumored that some other man was heard to say so and so. That was all the evidence of trading or dishonesty. He was under the impression that the evidence of trading and combinations was on the other side. The lobbyists of the Illinois Central were on the floor working against the bill, just as they were in the Senate, trying to defeat the bill repealing the Lake Front act.

Mr. Johnson made his speech against the bill. The motion to reconsider prevailed—81 to 60, which was encouraging to the river men, inspiring them with false hope. One vote being important, Mr. Connolly offered a resolution setting forth that the gentleman from McDonough, Mr. Sylvester, having removed to and was residing in Macon, was disqualified, and should not be allowed to vote. The Constitution provides that a man shall live two years in his district before election, and does not say where he shall live after it, and the House decided to receive the vote. The roll was called upon the passage of the bill, amid great excitement. A pin could be heard drop as the clerk called the roll, when it was found that four votes were short of the Constitutional majority. Then there was hurrying around, and two more were tallied, and two more were still wanted. They were not supplied, and the bill was beaten by 75 to 65, amid the applause of its opponents. The absence of Stroud, of Logan, who had promised to vote for the bill, and Soule, of LaSalle, who was sick, was fatal. The defeat will have a tendency to prolong the session nearly a week, as there will be trouble with some other appropriations, which the river men threaten to oppose. An attempt may yet be made to bring up the House bill, strike out the $200,000, and appropriate the tolls of the canal to the building of the dam. There was no lack of effort to save the deceased bill, but there was more ability assailing it than could be brought to the fore to defend it.

LAKE FRONT.

Senator Nicholson obtained leave to take up the Lake-Front Repealing act out of its regular order, this afternoon, when Mr. Cummings moved that it be ordered to a third reading and made the special order for next Tuesday. The motion prevailed. Mr. Jewett continues to comfort Senators with his words of worldly wisdom. Ex-Senator Boyd, of Fulton, and Congressman Fort are here in the same interest,—at least they tell Senators they voted for the act before and would vote for it again. Ed. Taylor, of Cook, is in a like fix. Another story put in circulation by these gentlemen is that the City of Chicago wants to steal the land from the State, and some of the rustic Senators are verdant enough to swallow the ingenious falsehood. Unless special and potent arguments are presented to Senators before Tuesday, the bill will pass with from six to ten votes against it. An effort will be made to keep Senators away on various pretexts. Absence will be regarded with more distrust than an open and manly vote against the bill.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

House bill 300 was the special order in the Senate this morning, but was postponed until to-morrow, to make way for the Road and Bridge bill, which engrossed attention nearly all day.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor signed the bill permitting persons going to law with insurance companies to bring suit in the county where the plaintiff resides, instead of compelling them to go to the county where the company has its office. The House applauded when it was announced that he had approved the bill allowing women to be school-officers.

ASSESSMENTS.

Senator Brown introduced a bill providing that, in assessing personal property, the Assessor shall deduct from the actual value the bona fide indebtedness created in the purchase of the property.

RAILROAD PASSES.

Senator Casey introduced a bill, in accordance with one of the resolutions of the Farmer's Convention, to prohibit railroads from tendering any State officer, members of the General Assembly, Railroad Commissioners, Trustees of State Institutions, Judges, clerks of courts, Sheriffs, in short, any person holding public office from accepting free passes, under a penalty of not more than $200 for each offense. Mr. Lee moved, and Mr. Kehoe seconded, a motion to lay the bill on the table, when Mr. Casey said the bill was not buncome, but meant business, so the motion was withdrawn, and the bill referred to the Railroad Committee. Mr. Nicholson intends to amend so as to include stock-drivers and grain dealers.

RAILROADS.

In spite of a speech by Mr. Casey, the Senate refused, by 18 to 10, to adopt the resolution requesting Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring all railways in the United States public highways, and authorizing Congress to establish and control inter-State or through rates of charges for the transportation of persons and property, leaving the State Legislatures the power to establish and control the local rates. The same resolution came up in the House, when Mr. Collins moved to amend by providing that the provision in the Constitution that no State should pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts, be construed so as not to prohibit the regulation of local fares by States. Mr. Herrington moved to table the whole matter, which was lost by 80 to 45. Mr. Oberly moved to strike out all reference to States controlling local rate. After interminable palaver it was adopted, and the resolution passed with the Collins amendment.

PLEASANT PLAINS.

Mr. Seine induced the House to pass his pet bill with an emergency clause. It repeals the special act under which the town of Pleasant Plains, in Cook County, was organized, and will leave the town free to take advantage of the General Incorporation act.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN.

The nomination of Mr. Harper, as Chief Inspector of Grain, was taken up by the Senate, when Mr. Cummings moved to refer to the Warehouse Committee, which he changed to the Railroad Committee, on the statement of Mr. Palmer that the Chairman, Williamson, was prejudiced against Harper. Mr. Williamson said he had no enmity to Harper, but the office to which he was nominated was not second in importance to the Governor. Some sixty or seventy millions of property passed under his supervision every year. A man of irreproachable character and an excellent officer was removed to make way for that man, and time should be taken before so important an official was confirmed. He read from the Warehouse Law to show that Mr. Tompkins could not be removed except upon complaint in writing to the Board of Commissioners, and satisfactory proof of an improper official act, or that he had been found incompetent. He did not see why Tompkins should be removed when he was giving satisfaction. Senators McGrath and Hinchcliffe testified as to the character and ability of Mr. Harper. Mr. Donahue did not know Harper from Adam, but he did not think they should be afraid of the Governor and confirm an appointment of such importance without due inquiry. The reference could not hurt him. Mr. Voris was in favor of reference to the Warehouse Committee, where it properly belonged. If Mr. Tompkins was a proper officer he should not have been removed for political purposes. The Chief Inspector had the commerce of Chicago in his hand, and they should be careful. The motion to refer was lost—24 to 18, and the nomination was confirmed —30 to 13. It was intimated to the Railroad Commissioners when in Chicago, by some of Tompkins' friends, that he would contest Harper's right to the office, principally because his peremptory removal three months in advance of his time was an unwarranted aspersion of his reputation. Mr. Tompkins made no personal statement of what he intended doing, and there will probably be no trouble. No charges of any kind have been preferred against him to the Commissioners. Mr. Harper will apply for possession of the office immediately.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Sixty-nine sections of a road law for counties not under township organization were passed in the House. Those who read it say it will be a pretty fair law.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House succeeded, on its fourth attempt, to pass the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was afterwards read a first time in the Senate. Many hungry State creditors are interested in its passage.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. Hildrup intends calling up the Railroad bills in the House in the morning. The chances of the Connolly bill being adopted instead of the Donahue Senate bill have grown weak during the day.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN.

The Governor to-day removed W. F. Tompkins, Chief Inspector of Grain at Chicago, and appointed William Henry Harper, of Cook County. Mr. Harper is a young man, a member of the Board of Trade, who had early experience on a farm and in the country grain trade, and is a brother of Mr. John Harper, United States Collector for the Springfield District. Mr. ex-Alderman Hildreth did not get the place, but it is understood that he is after some subordinate position.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Seldon M. Church was nominated a member of the State Board of Public Charities for five years.

Mr. C. T. Hegdecker was appointed Public Administrator of Lake County.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

In the Senate, Mr. Voris arose to a question of privilege and addressed the Chair:

MR. PRESIDENT: I arise in my place in this Senate to deny certain charges made by Mr. Dame, the President of the Farmers' Convention, which assembled in this city yesterday, against the special committee appointed by yourself to investigate abuses alleged against the management of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. Mr. Dame said in addressing the Committee yesterday, that your Committee was met at the depot in Chicago by the officers of the Stock Yard Company with carriages, and were driven over the paved streets of Chicago to view the sights, and were furnished with wine and whisky, and that when the investigation took place it was a mere farce, and gentlemen who desired to appear before the Committee to give testimony were refused the privilege; and, further, he states that the committee were in Chicago on Sunday, and were riding over the city in an intoxicated state. Now, Mr. President, I pronounce each and every allegation made by Mr. Dame as an unmitigated lie. The Committee arrived in Chicago on Friday night at 9 o'clock, and got off the Chicago & Alton train at Eighteenth street, walked to State street, where they took a street-car, which carried them to the Stock Yards. On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock the investigation was begun, and was prosecuted diligently and carefully during the entire day. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Committee, left Chicago at 4 o'clock, and Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Casey, Mr. Ware, and myself left Chicago at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and were not, therefore, in Chicago or near there on Sunday at all.

Mr. Whiting said that he was informed on good authority that Mr. Dame did not say the members of the Committee were drunk and howling in the streets of Chicago on Sunday.

Mr. Voris proceeded: I know Mr. Dame, and no explanation of his motives need be given. He has a reputation as a railroad lobbyist, not only in this State but in Wisconsin, and during the year 1869, while the Legislature of Wisconsin was in session, he was there in the pay and working in the interest of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and while there he was telegraphed by the Company in whose employment he was to come here to this city and look after a bill that was pending in the Legislature of this State, and this man was called to preside over a convention of farmers met to devise ways and means to rid themselves of burdens. I believe to-day that he is still in the pay and working for the interest of railroad monopolies, and was here as a disorganizer and a worker of iniquity. I brand him here to-day from my seat on this floor, representing as I do the agricultural interests of the Thirty-third Senatorial District, as a liar and a sneaking cheat. Since the earliest days of mankind when Cain slew his brother Abel, and was branded with the red hand of a murderer, God Almighty has marked all his packages here below, and it is written in bold letters, as plain as was the handwriting on the wall, on the face of the gentleman, Mr. Dame, of Carroll County, "Liar and thief." I thank you, Mr. President and Senators, for your indulgence.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 3, 1873.

Called to order at 9:30 by President Early. Prayer by the Rev. Bennett. Roll call showed 40 Senators present.

TAX BILL.

House bill 300, regarding assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes, came up as the special order, and was postponed.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

Senator STARNE called up, on leave, Senate bill 27, on a second reading, relative to the expenses of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Ordered to a third reading.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Sentaor Cumming called up House bill 379, concerning roads and bridges, which was considered by sections, and slightly amended, the discussion occupying the entire morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LAKE FRONT.

House bill 483, to repeal the Lake Front act, was taken up, and consideration postponed until next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

RAILROAD PASSES.

Mr. CASEY introduced a bill preventing State officers from accepting free passes on any railroad in this State.

Mr. LEE moved to table. Withdrawn. The bill was read and ordered to a second reading.

RAILROADS.

The Senate joint resolution requesting Congress to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution, declaring all railways in the United States public highways, and authorizing Congress to control inter-State or through rates, etc., was taken up.

A motion to refer to the Railroad Committee was lost—ayes, 10; nays, 18. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Jacobs,	Reynolds,
Burns,	Nicholson,	Thompson,
Casey,	Palmer,	Warren,—10
Hampton,		

NAYS.

Brown,	Ferrell,	Sanford,
Burke,	Glenn,	Steele,
Castle,	Green,	Waite,
Cummings,	Hinchcliffe,	Ware,
Cunningham,	Kehoe,	Williamson,
Dow,	Murphy,	Youngblood,—18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By consent, Senator YOUNGBLOOD introduced a bill attaching Gallatin County to the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit. Read a first time, and referred.

Senate bill 55, providing for the publication of the State Geological report, was taken up and debated at length. After being amended considerably it was ordered to a third reading.

Executive messages were called up. The nomination of William H. Harper, vice W. T. Tompkins, removed, as Chief Grain Inspector, was first read.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to refer to the Railroad Committee. Lost.

The Senate advised and consented to the nomination by a vote of 36 ayes to 4 nays; also that of Selden M. Church, as member of the Board of Public Charities; also the nomination of O. T. Heydecker, of Lake County, as Public Administrator for said county—yeas 35; nays 0.

The nomination of certain persons as Notaries Public were confirmed.

Mr. Reynolds called up the bill for the relief of Christian Pfeifer and John Rohl. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hampton called up House bill 496, the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Read the first time.

Senate bill 392, making appropriations for the expenses of the next General Assembly. Passed—Yeas, 37; nays, none.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 9:30 a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dyer.

THE RIVER BILL.

The special order, the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the River Improvement bill failed to pass, came up.

Mr. JONES moved to postpone the subject until next Tuesday.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved the previous question on the motion to postpone. Carried.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 55; nays, 80.

The motion to reconsider was discussed at length, and during a speech by Mr. CONNOLLY, in opposition to the bill, that gentleman said the question of the passage of the bill had ceased to be a question of argument, and had become a question of counting noses and trades.

Mr. ARMSTRONG demanded that the words should be taken down.

Mr. CONNOLLY was willing that it should be done.

Mr. JOHNSON wanted the language referred to the special Committee previously appointed to investigate alleged improper influences brought to bear to secure the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER decided that the language was out of order, and stated that it was proper for the House to take such action as it saw fit in the case.

After various attempts to dispose of the question of order, Mr. EFNER moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mr. CONNOLLY continued his speech, occupying his full time, which was extended.

Mr. SHAW moved the previous question. Carried.

The motion to reconsider prevailed. The previous question was ordered. Before roll-call commenced, Mr. CONNOLLY arose to a question of privilege, and objected to allowing Mr. Sylvester to vote, that gentleman having, since his election, changed his place of residence from the district for which he was elected to another, and offered a resolution requesting the Clerk to omit his name from the roll-call hereafter as being no longer a member of this House.

Mr. ROUNTREE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—Yeas, 69; nays, 63.

The roll was called, and the bill failed to pass—yeas, 75; nays, 65.

YEAS.

Armstrong (Grundy),	Gray,	Oberly,
	Gridley,	Oleson,
Armstrong (La Salle),	Halpin,	Orendorff,
	Hart,	Peltzer,
Bocock,	Harvey,	Penfield,
Booth,	Hawes,	Quinn,
Bradwell,	Hay,	Ramey,
Branson,	Herrington,	Ray,
Bryant,	Herting,	Rogers,
Bullard,	Hite (St. Clair),	Savage,
Cassedy,	Hildrup,	Scanlan,
Carpenter,	Hollenback,	Senne,
Condon,	Hopkins,	Sherman,
Cullerton,	Inscore,	Snow,
Darnell,	Jessup,	Soule,
Dement,	Kann,	Stewart (McLean),
Dewey,	Lane (Hancock),	Sylvester,
Dolton,	Lemax,	Thornton,
Dresser,	Mann,	Washburn,
Dunham,	Massie,	Wayman,
Easley,	Meacham,	Webber,
Ferrier,	Moore (Marshall),	Webster,
Freeman,	Moore (Adams),	Westfall,
Golden,	Moose,	Wicker,
Gordon,	Mulvane,	Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Hollis,	Rankin,
	Jaquess,	Rice,
Anderson,	Jackson,	Sawyer,
Alexander (Montgomery),	James,	Scott,
	Johnston,	Shaw,
Ballou,	Jones,	Sheridan,
Bishop (McHenry)	Lane (Dewitt),	Shumway,
Binkley,	Lemma,	Smith,
Bullard,	Lewis,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Casey,	Listze,	
Chambers,	McAdams,	Streetor,
Collins,	McDonald,	Swan,
Connelly,	McGee,	Taggart,
Crawford,	McPherson,	Thomas,
Davis,	Middlecoff,	Truitt,
Dolan,	Morrison,	Virden,
Efner,	Moffett,	Walker,
Flanders,	Neville,	Warren,
Forth,	Nulton,	Weinheimer,
Graham,	Pinnell,	Wick,
Grant,	Plowman,	Wood,
Henry,	Race,	Withers.
Hite (Madison),		

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Barkley,	Mitchell,	Stroud,
Bishop (Edgar),	Newton,	Freeland,
Cronkrite,	Pollock,	Granger.
Loomis,	Pratt,	
Marsh,	Soule,	

Recess till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS ACTED ON.

House bill 26, repealing the act changing the name of the town of Rand to Desplaines, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 117; nays, none.

House bill 109, to confer upon County Boards power to audit claims, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

House bill 243, amending the charter of the city of Springfield, was read a first time, and, on motion of Mr. BRADWELL, laid on the table.

RAILROADS.

The special order, consideration of Mr. Stewart's (McLean) resolution requesting Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution declaring railroads public highways, regulating inter-State rates of transportation, and authorizing States to fix local rates.

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment providing further that the proposed amendment shall amend Sec. 10, Article 1, of the Constitution, in relation to the impairing of contracts, construing that section as not applying to legislation by States to regulate railroads.

Mr. HERRINGTON moved that the resolution and amendment be laid upon the table. Lost—yeas, 45; nays, 80.

Mr. OBERLY offered a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Collins providing that so much of the resolution as relates to the fixing of local rates by States be stricken out, and inserting a clause providing for the amendment of Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution.

Mr. QUINN moved to postpone until the 1st of next December. Lost.

Mr. Oberly's substitute was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

House bill 496,

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,

was read a third time and passed—yeas, 121; nays, 2.

NEW BILL.

The Committee on Printing reported a new bill, to provide for copying the laws and journal of the General Assembly.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

House bill 421, in regard to roads and bridges, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 118; nays, 3.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—There was a slight relaxation in the money stringency to-day, although the rates for call loans continue high and exorbitant. Borrowers with railway and miscellaneous collaterals paid from ¼ to ½ per cent per diem, and nearly all business was at ¼ to ⅜. The high rates in Wall street are attracting money to this point. The idea of Treasury assistance has been almost abandoned. There was some talk this afternoon of the District Attorney investigating the money-lenders.

GOLD

was weaker at the opening, and declined to 117¼, when it was announced that the Bank of England rate was unchanged. Later, the market gained strength on the loss of £640,000 in the bullion account of the Bank, and the increase in the Bank of France of 5,300,000 francs, but the highest price of the day, 117⅞, was made on a report that New York State was endeavoring to force the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Baitish North America to pay taxes on capital of $4,000,000 for the first two, and $2,000,000 for the last named. In the Gold-Room this action was construed as meaning a reduction of foreign capital in the market, but later the market lost the effect of this impression.

STOCKS.

The stock market was active early in the day, with a moderately large business in Pacific Mail, Western Union, St. Paul common, New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Wabash, but after 1 o'clock, the dealings dwindled to small proportions, and at times the market was positively dull. The course of prices was not so irregular as yesterday, though in the shares mentioned the changes were 1 to 2¼ per cent. Prices declined ¼ to ½ per cent at the commencement of business, with a free selling movement, but soon recovered, and continued to advance without much interruption until nearly 1 p. m. From that time the market lost part of its early strength, and a reaction took place, ranging from ½ to 1 per cent. In the final dealings, however, a steadier tone prevailed, and part of the decline was recovered, especially when the rate for money dropped to ⅜ very late in the day.

BONDS.

Governments were firm at an advance, but without offerings.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was completely demoralized.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull and irregular. Medium grades were very irregular and heavy; family grades ruled quiet and tame. No. 2 and superfine were in fair request and steady. Larger arrivals add to the heaviness. Sales, 7,200 brls; receipts, 12,219 brls.

In wheat there was nothing passing. Most holders of good spring are firm and seem indifferent about selling. There is a fair milling demand for white winter at full prices. Sales, 17,600 bu; receipts, 9,440 bu. Pork was moderately active, with sales of 250 brls mess, seller April, at $17.05, and 250 brls prime for May at $13.75. New mess in a jobbing way is quoted about $17.25. Receipts, 806 packages. Cut meats were generally firm. Dry salted shoulders are held at 7½c. Pickled hams sold to the extent of 50 tierces light at 13c. Receipts, 3,296 packages. Bacon showed a moderate business, with sales of 200 boxes long clear at 8⅜c spot, 9c April. Western lard was moderately active and rather easier, with sales of 2,100 tierces at 8 11-16c for April, and 9 3-16@9¼c for June. City brought 8½c. Receipts, 3,414 packages.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,737	13,893	1,142
Tuesday	4,055	13,473	1,564
Wednesday	2,488	14,531	358
Thursday	2,500	12,000	800
Total	12,780	53,897	3,864
Same time last week	12,768	37,539	3,559
Week before last	12,263	48,645	6,429

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,387	9,036	879
Tuesday	1,869	8,867	...
Wednesday	1,386	10,412	474
Total	5,642	28,315	1,353

CATTLE—There was a decidedly weaker feeling in the market to-day, and the different grades of shipping cattle were sensibly lower. In addition to the fresh receipts, which reached about 2,500 head, there were no less than 2,500 stale cattle; making the supply actually on sale fully 5,000 head. Telegrams from nearly all points East not only show a lower range of prices than prevailed at the close of last week, but indicate a still further decline; hence shippers manifest little interest in the traffic, and would not operate at all save at something of a reduction, concessions of 10@15c being insisted upon, and, with few exceptions, obtained. The feeling was one of depression, and unless to-morrow's receipts show a marked falling off, a further depreciation can scarcely be averted. So far as butchers' stock and stock steers were concerned, values were not subjected to any material change, the comparatively light supply of those descriptions enabling holders—under a fair demand—to sustain prices. The quality of the offerings was much the same as on yesterday and Tuesday, but from the sales published below it will readily be seen that the average of prices to-day was considerably lower. Two droves of extra steers, averaging, respectively, 1,413 and 1,474 lbs, fetched $6.40 and $6.60, and a few choice smooth well-fatted droves found buyers at $5.75@6.10, but the bulk of the sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.70. Local butchers paid $3.50@5.00 for poor to good lots, while feeders took all suitable offerings at $3.50@4.50. Milch cows were salable at $20.00@45.00 per head, and veal calves at $3.50@5.75. The market closed as it opened, dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
32	good steers	1,384	$5.70
34	good steers	1,298	5.75
16	good steers	1,312	5.40
32	choice steers	1,466	6.10
32	good steers	1,341	5.65
32	good steers	1,319	5.45
13	butchers' cows	949	4.00
15	oxen and steers	1,401	5.40
30	light fleshy steers	1,030	4.80
98	good steers	1,299	5.55
11	good steers	1,148	5.20
17	good steers	1,384	5.70
28	good steers	1,324	5.65
38	stock steers	950	4.25
63	good steers	1,183	5.35
32	good steers	1,378	5.50
12	butchers' cows	1,030	4.25
16	stock steers	958	4.40
18	medium steers	1,199	5.00
14	good steers	1,300	5.45
18	good steers	1,300	5.55
15	choice steers	1,381	5.85
34	fair steers	1,104	4.87½
47	good steers	1,160	5.20
18	good steers	1,170	5.12½
15	choice steers	1,404	5.80
18	good steers	1,289	5.30
72	Texan steers	1,084	4.40
16	oxen	1,475	5.20
64	medium steers	1,257	5.37½
10	medium steers	1,167	5.12½
34	butchers' steers	1,145	4.65
16	medium steers	1,177	5.15
16	choice steers	1,321	5.80
60	choice steers	1,419	6.00
30	extra steers	1,413	6.40
12	medium steers	1,239	5.12½
43	choice steers	1,353	5.85
98	extra steers	1,474	6.60

HOGS—The hog trade continues uninterruptedly active, and, although under the liberal supply, there was developed toward the close a slightly easier feeling, prices suffered no appreciable decline. The principal demand, as heretofore, was on New York, Boston, and Philadelphia account, but buyers from Cleveland, Buffalo, Canada, and other Eastern points were in attendance, and operating, and there were inquiries for all weights and qualities. The range of the market was $5.40@5.85, with most of the transfers at $5.50@5.75. Few remained unsold at the close, and prices may be quoted steady at $5.40@5.56 for poor to common; at $5.55@5.60 for medium, and at $5.65@$5.75 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
72	207	$5.65	56	199	$5.55	55	244	$5.70
60	177	5.60	77	190	5.60	53	198	5.60
63	185	5.65	63	181	5.70	57	254	5.40
70	165	5.60	73	176	5.50	65	240	5.65
57	200	5.60	57	226	5.70	43	235	5.75
70	195	5.50	75	204	5.55	61	219	5.60
70	198	5.50	63	238	5.50	56	207	5.55
110	189	5.70	59	198	5.60	52	228	5.65
71	211	5.50	50	237	5.65	55	209	5.65
66	234	5.65	52	242	5.55	71	187	5.65
67	204	5.85	59	259	5.65	210	191	5.60
61	231	5.70	63	240	5.80	60	225	5.70
55	209	5.65	61	193	5.75	46	268	5.40
52	229	5.55	26	287	5.80	55	232	5.50
55	231	5.55	91	193	5.60	62	221	5.65
60	230	5.80	62	176	5.60	53	220	5.70
116	239	5.75	70	171	5.70	52	215	5.65
71	187	5.65	265	241	5.75	62	185	5.70
48	221	5.55	53	244	5.60	62	221	5.60
65	244	5.55	47	250	5.75	58	188	5.70
51	270	5.70	48	295	5.55	63	166	5.70
60	246	5.75	303	186	5.75	63	184	5.70

SHEEP—This market was very quiet and without important change in prices. The supply was light, but equaled the demand, which was confined to meeting local wants. We quote poor to common at $3.75@4.50; medium at $4.75@5.25, and good to extra at $5.50@6.50. The following were among the transactions:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
155	99	$5.25	50	83	$5.37½	90	96	$5.87½
88	85	4.75	70	123	6.00	71	114	6.25
112	90	5.80	164	100	5.70			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 3.—There was a slight relaxation in the money stringency to-day, although rates on call are still high. Borrowers paid ⅛@¼ per cent per day, with the bulk of business at ⅛@¼. An influx of currency has set in, and bank officials look for liberal receipts from the interior by next week. The continued high rates undoubtedly stimulate the usual April return flow. It is known that in the event of trouble, resulting from the monetary stringency, the Government will exert its whole power for relief.

Sterling was demoralized and nominal at 106¾@107 for 60 days, and 107¾@108 for sight.

Gold was strong on the clique manipulations, assisted by the loss in the reserve of the bank of England, and the report that the State is endeavoring to make the Canadian banks pay a tax on their capital. The effect of this impression was, however, eventually lost. The range was 117¼, 117⅞, 117⅝, closing at 117⅝@117⅞. Loans 7 per cent to ⅛ per day. Clearings, $97,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $32,600. Customs receipts, $438,000.

Governments were steady. There is no doubt the payment of the May interest will be anticipated.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks opened quiet at about last night's prices. During the day, Western Union, New York Central, Erie, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central were steady, and Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Wabash were pretty strong. The whole market closed steady.

Sterling Exchange, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	117⅝
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	117⅛	10-40s	112
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅜	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolinas, old	59
Tennessees, new	80¾	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	92	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel	84¾	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	60	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	81	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67¾	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74¾	Chicago & Alton	110¼
Pacific Mail	56¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	100⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅞
Erie	63⅛	C., C. & C.	85
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q	110
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	92
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	38⅜
Michigan Central	104¾	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh	84¾	Union Pacific stocks	33⅜
Northwestern	78	Central Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd	87	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	99⅜
N. J. Central	102	B. H. & Erie	4
St. Paul	59⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 4d@11s 6d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, April 3—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93; account, 93¼; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; 5-20s of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 51.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £640,000.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 3.—Rentes, 55f 85c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,300,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9⅝@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9⅞d.; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000; March and April shipments from New Orleans, 9⅝d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 6d; flour 27s 6d.; corn, 27s 3d.

Spirits petroleum, 14; refined 16.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—BEEVES—150 cars, or 2,490 head, making 2,780 since Monday, against 3,045 for the same time last week. The weakness noticed on Monday culminated in a break to-day, and prices dropped a strong ½c per lb dressed weight, with a future decline more than probable. The quality was not average good, and no fancy or even prime lots were shown. Twenty-five car loads of Texas and Cherokee cattle were sold at a range of 10@11c per lb to dress 56 lbs and 56 lbs to gross cwt; 4 cars bulls and stags at 5@6c live weight; 17 cars smooth Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt average, at 12@12½c; 14 cars Illinois steers, 7 to 7¾ cwt av., at 11½@12½c; 11 cars do 7 cwt, 11½@13c, and 5 cars Indiana steers, 6½@8¾ cwt, 11¼@11½c per lb to dress 57 lbs to the gross cwt.

Dressed beef was dull in Washington Market at a decline of ½c per pound.

SHEEP—16 cars or 2,600 head, making 6,100 since Monday, against 7,000 for the same time last week. Sales were slow and prices lower. Among the receipts was a car load of clipped sheep, 81 lbs av, sold at 5¾c per lb.

SWINE—78 cars or 9,100 hogs arrived, making 22,900 since Monday, against 16,600 for the same time last week. Nothing doing in live hogs. The demand for city dressed was weak at 7½@8¼c, a few light pigs going at 8¼c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—CATTLE—To-day, 1,037, making a total for the week of 6,936, or 408 cars against 409 cars the same time last week. The market is slow at ¼c off on good cattle, and a strong ¼c off on common stock. There was a fair attendance, but the difficulty in obtaining cars for shipping east made trade slow. Sales: 185 Illinois steers, 1,613 to 1,313, at $5.50@6.30; 54 Ohio steers, 1,100 to 1,154, at $5.65@5.70; 18 Missouri steers, 1,219, at $5.75; 18 Michigan oxen, 1,283, at $5.46; 18 Missouri steers, 1,215, at $5.75; 44 Michigan stockers, $4.20@4.12½; 55 Canada stockers, 825 to 899, at $4.50; 25 Canada steers, 1,000 to 1,200, at $5.00@5.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 2,000. Total for the week, 7,400, against 6,400 the same time last week. Market dull at ¼c off. Sales: 147 Michigan sheep, 87 lbs, at $5.75; 1,200 Indiana sheep, 92 lbs, at $6.25.

HOGS—To-day, 5,100. Total for the week, 18,600, against 14,300 the same time last week. Market dragging at a slight advance, holders asking more than buyers are inclined to pay. Sales: 249 Ohio hogs, 150 to 230 lbs, at $6.00@6.1c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 3.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak at $2.15; production very heavy and unlimited; advance not apprehended. Refined petroleum quiet and weak at previous quotations.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The mild weather has imparted increased activity to the jobbing trade, and business generally was better to-day. Staple domestic cottons were firm in price for all leading makes. Massachusetts P brown sheeting is jobbing at 8½c. Cottonades are more active and firm. Prints, ginghams, and worsted dress fabrics are moving freely. Woolens were quiet in first hands, but are fairly active with the jobbers. Imported plain dress goods, balernos and colored Orleans cloths are brisk.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3.—CATTLE—Market fairly active. Very best on sale to-day, 6¾@7¾c; that generally rated first quality, 5¾@6¾c; medium or good fair quality, 5@5¾c; sales, 706; receipts, 837.

HOGS—Market advanced 1c; receipts light; good demand; sales of corn-fed at 8@8¾c; stillers, 7¾@8¼c; receipts, 3,852.

SHEEP—In good demand and higher, at 4½@8c for fair to extra; receipts, 992.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—COTTON—Dull, and lower; middling uplands, 19¾c; sales future 10,600 bales; April, 18@18 1-16@19 15-16c; May, 19⅜@19 5-16c; June, 19 7-16@19⅝c; July, 19 9-16@19 11-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and in moderate trade demand; some concessions have been made on medium extras; receipts, 12,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.15@6.75; common to good, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet; inferior to very choice super, $4.10@5.75. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.25. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 9,000 bu; No. 2 Northewestern, $1.63; white State, $1.85¼; white Western, $1.92@2.09. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet; Canada, $1.33¾. Corn in moderate request and unchanged; old Western mixed, in store, 63½@63¾c; choice 63¾@64c; new mixed Western, 65½@66c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 8,000 bu; new mixed Western, 49@51½c; black Western, 48@50c; old mixed Western, 52@53½c; white Western, 51@55½c.

EGGS—Dull at 19@21c.

HAY—Quiet; good, $1.30@1.45; fair, $1.10@1.25.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refined, 8@8½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@75c. Rice steady at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 19½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and heavy at 57@57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.00@17.15; prime mess, $16.00@16.37½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7½@8c. Middle firmer; long clear, 8¾@9c; short clear, 9c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8 11-16c; kettle, 9 1-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 90½@90¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots selling. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 33@34c, east track; 43c sacked. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 27½@28c; east track, 32½c, sacked. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 85@90c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 70c.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.50; held at $16.75 at the close. Dry salted quiet; clear rib sides, up country and buyer, April. Bacon active and firm, with a large speculative demand; clear sides, 10c; 10¼c for June; 10½c for July; 10¾c for August, and 11c for September. Lard firm; prime steam, 8c spot.

HOGS—Firm at $4.75@5.40.

CATTLE—Active and firm. Native cows and heifers, 2½@4½c; stockers, 3@4¾c; fair to choice steers, 4¾@6c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and advanced from $8.25@8.50. Wheat dull, and prices have declined; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.00; No. 2 do $1.90; extra white Michigan, $1.90; No. 1 do, $1.78; amber Michigan, spot, $1.63; seller May, $1.66½; seller June, 1.70; No. 1 red, $1.69; No. 2 do, $1.64. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, seller last half June, 43½c. Oats dull, and prices have declined; No. 2, 33c; Michigan, 35½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—COTTON—Dull, and prices have declined; good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 17¾@18c. Receipts, 795 bales; shipments, 1,635; stock, 47,240 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged, at 5@10c. Corn meal higher, at $2.45. Corn dull and drooping, at 58@60c. Oats in fair demand and firm, at 40½@41½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Higher at $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and advancing, at 7¾c, 9¾c, 10c. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm, at 6¾@6¾c, and 8¾@9c. Lard, prime kettle refined, 8¾@9¾c; refined, 9¾@10c. Mess pork in store, $17.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 17½c.

BAGGING—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand at yesterday's quotations. Wheat easier; red and white, on arrival, $1.65@1.70. The demand and receipts continue light. Corn in good demand, with sales at 52@54c for shelled sacked. Oats, 40@42c. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $16.50@17.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c. Plain hams, 13@13½c; sugar cured, 13½@14c, packed. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8¼@8¾c; clear, 8½c, loose ½c higher, packed. Lard—choice leaf in tierces, 8¾@9c; kegs, 9¾@10c; prime steam, 8½c; small lots on orders ½@¾c higher.

WHISKY—Steady at yesterday's quotations.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.25@8.25; family, $9@10.50. Corn—Mixed, 55@56c; yellow and white, 57@58c. Oats, 46@47c.

BRAN—90c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $23.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $17.50; dry salt meats scarce; 6¾@8¾@9c; bacon scarce; 7¾@9¾@10¼c; hams dull and lower; 14@14½c. Lard—Refined, tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 9¾@9¾c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; ordinary, 13½c; good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 18¼c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 3,711 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 2,860 bales. Stock, 198,615 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer for high grades; others nominal; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extras, $6.25@6.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, $8.25@10.50. Wheat quiet; red, $1.84@1.98; No. 1 new spring, $1.75. Rye, 82@83c. Corn steady; yellow, 60@60½c; white, 64@65c. Oats firmer; white, 48@50c; mixed, 46@48c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $16.00. Lard, 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70; No. 2 red winter held at $1.62. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet, steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27¼; No. 2 do, $1.16¾. Oats dull; prices drooping; No. 2, 26½c. Corn dull and market unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley, fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, 79c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—COTTON—Quiet at 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7.50@7.75. Wheat quiet at $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 79@80c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

GROCERIES—In fair demand.

EGGS—Dull and prices drooping at 15c.

BUTTER—In good demand at full prices.

CHEESE—In fair demand and firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, held firmer, buyers holding off. Mess pork nominal at $16.50 spot, sales at $15.75 buyer April. Lard steady; steam 8c, held at 8¼@8⅜c. Bulk meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9c; clear, 9¼@9½c.

WHISKY—Firm and active at 85c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; no sales. Corn quiet; sales of 1 car at 51c. on track. Oats dull. Barley quiet; 25,000 bushels Western sold at 87c. Rye neglected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds, and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, those evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion, and evacuation.

FINANCIAL.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER, BROKERS, 98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. All names on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

Will open, THIS MORNING, a line of Choice Spring Silks, at $1 per yard; New Colors in Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Camlets, Foulards, Pongees, Poplins, Mohairs, Silk Trevethan Cloths, Japanese Brocades and Stripes, and other Spring Fabrics.

We would call special attention to a fine assortment of Llama Lace Sacques, Points, and to new and stylish Spring Costumes, now on exhibition.

Having re-established our

DRESSMAKING

Department under new, experienced, and highly competent management, we are prepared to execute orders promptly, in the most skillful and artistic manner.

We shall open, in May, in our former location on State-st., with largely-increased and improved premises, and a stock unexcelled in style and quality in this section.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

Paints, Oils, Colors, GLASS, &c.

We have in stock the Largest Stocks of Colors West of New York, consisting of D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s and other celebrated manufactures, which we offer for the next sixty days at cost, as we are determined to reduce our stocks.

Jobbers & Consumers

Will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our strictly Pure Lead we are selling as low as the lowest. Also, full and complete stocks of LARD, LINSEED, WHALE, and SPERM OILS, and ARMSTRONG & CO.'S GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS, now in use for the past seven years, and used daily by nearly every Elevator and Machine Shop in this city.

296 & 298 State-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Several very desirable offices, suites, and single, in Tribune Building; fire-proof, English tile floor, with and without vaults, elevator.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,

A very large room on Fourth Floor Tribune Building, north light, suitable for Architect or Artist; English tile floor, marble mantels, steam heated, elevator. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69 and 73 West Washington-st. Steam power, if wanted. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT,

Very large room, with vault, Dearborn-st. front, third story; English tile floor, steam heated, elevator. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

We offer to clerks, mechanics, and persons of moderate income, their choice of fine residence lots at Washington Heights, to be paid for in monthly payments of $10 to $25 per month. Persons desiring to see these lots, or other property at Washington Heights, can accompany our Mr. Clark (free of expense to them) any day during the week, by calling at our office before 9:30 a. m.
B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
122 LaSalle-st.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land around Washington Heights. Two residences and large out-buildings; fine orchard, excellent water, commanding views, and a very choice property for subdivision or improvement. For sale by C. H. BECKWITH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3.

In the Chicago money market the supply of funds continues fair yet, and all borrowers who present satisfactory collaterals get accommodated. We notice, however, that there is less money offered in the open market than there was a week or two ago, and though there has been no change in rates of discount yet, there is a hardening tendency.

Exchange was in fair request to-day, and sales between banks were made at 50c per $1,000 premium. Currency is still being shipped to New York.

Money seems to be growing tighter everywhere except in the Northwest. In New York the rates for borrowers on collaterals of railroad stocks and bonds are from 100 to 150 per cent per annum. This, however, is, of course, not the rate for discounts of business paper, which goes at about 15 per cent per annum, though comparatively little can be sold at all, and we find that the New York merchants are getting more and more into the practice of sending the paper of their Western customers to Chicago to sell.

In London money is becoming more scarce, and the rates of interest outside the Bank of England are so much higher than the "bank rate" that another advance by that institution is expected. In San Francisco money is extremely stringent, in consequence of the steady depletion of gold coin sent East in large amounts each week to reap the profits derived from a high premium.

FREIGHTS AND THE PRICE OF CORN.

The only drawback to the present prosperity of the West is that too large a proportion of its marketable wealth is in the one article of corn. This is of greater bulk and weight, in proportion to its ordinary value, than any other product. The aggregate tonnage of the corn crop is greater than that of any other crop, and in this one fact lies the cause of the present high freights, which take a larger percentage of the value of corn for its transportation than in the case of any other product. To corn, and to corn alone, are attributable the present high freights. If one-half or one-third of the present quantity of corn were destroyed, the remainder would not only be worth more than the present whole, but the rates of freight to the East on that and everything else would be lower. The bulk and weight of the corn crop is so great that it furnishes enough for both railroads and vessels to carry, and leaves no room for competition. If the farmers who are now holding meetings all over the country to secure a reduction of railroad freights would enter into compacts that next year they would plant only half as much corn as they did last, and would give their attention more to raising something else which was of greater value in proportion to its weight, it would have a much more certain effect to reduce the rates of freight next fall than anything else they could do. Deprive the railroads and the vessels of this great mass of corn to carry, and they will come down with freights a good deal lower than they can be compelled to do by law. It is a curious fact that the capital of banks and of speculators in the West is always concentrated on wheat, an article in the supply of which we come in competition with Russia, California, and Australia, whose crops control the market prices almost regardless of ours. But in corn the West really has a monopoly, and by even a small degree of concert of action among the farmers and speculators of three or four Western States, the prices of corn for the world could be fixed here in the West.

BORROWED STERLING BILLS.

So much has been said about the recently established practice of borrowing sterling bills in New York as a means of carrying stocks and railroad bonds, that an attempt has been made, by a canvass among the foreign bill-drawers, to find the actual amount of borrowed bills outstanding. Each of the following bankers stated, on his honor, to an agent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* the amount of borrowed bills outstanding on his books March 31, viz: A. Belmont & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., Philip Speyer & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, M. Morgan's Sons, Babcock, Brothers & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Bank of Montreal.

For various reasons the above mentioned bankers would not permit any mention of the amounts loaned by each bank, but the *Journal of Commerce* is permitted to state the aggregate amount of borrowed bills at £1,872,000, or equal to nearly ten million dollars. It is, however, stated that the amount has been considerably larger than the total here given; but those who had issued the bills were not blind to the possibility of coming trouble growing out of such credits, and had long since commenced a systematic reduction of the amount. In reality, no small part of the pressure which has been noticed during the last few weeks has come from this narrowing process. It is not improbable that the total amount outstanding a month or two ago was as much as $20,000,000, though this was much below the supposed amount. It is worthy of remark in this connection that the price of sterling exchange in New York is yet much depressed, being nearly 1 per cent below par, and as our exports of products are not so large as to create any such plethora of foreign exchange, the inference is that these bills are yet being loaned to a large extent, or else that the exports of bonds and other securities must be very large.

TREASURY GOLD.

The following shows the amount of gold in the Treasury and of gold certificates outstanding on the 1st of April and on the 1st of March in each of the last three years:

	Gold Balance.	Gold certificates outstanding.	Gold owned by Treasury.
April 1, 1873	$69,637,376	$24,140,000	$44,397,376
March 1, 1873	65,900,000	24,000,000	41,900,000
March 1, 1872	101,500,000	32,500,000	69,000,000
March 1, 1871	103,100,000	29,600,000	73,500,000

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '65	116⅛	117
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅜	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅝	116
10-40s	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	113	113¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅛	117⅝
Gold Exchange	....	117⅝
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	108½@109
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99⅝ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅝ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's	92@95	....

NEW YORK ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

In connection with the great disaster of last Monday, the following statement (recently published in the New York *Bulletin*) of the whole number of vessels and tonnage belonging to Atlantic steamship companies whose lines run out of the port of New York will be interesting:

Lines.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Anchor Line	15	36,127
Baltic Lloyd	4	9,200
Cardiff (Welsh)	3	8,000
Cunard	23	59,308
Direct Hollandish	2	4,000
General Transatlantic (French)	5	17,600
Hamburg-American	15	45,000
Inman	12	34,811
Liverpool & Great Western	7	23,573
North-German Lloyd	20	60,000
National	12	50,062
State Line	3	7,500
White Star Line	6	23,604
Total	127	367,135

It will be seen that the thirteen lines own 128 steamers, with a total tonnage of 353,115 tons. The average tonnage of the vessels is 2,758 tons each. The geographical distribution of these lines is as follows:

LINES RUNNING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BRITISH PORTS.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Anchor Line	15	36,127
Cardiff Line	3	8,000
Cunard Line	23	59,308
Inman Line	12	34,811
Liverpool & Great Western	7	23,523
National Line	12	50,063
State Line	3	7,500
White Star Line	6	22,604
Total	81	241,935

LINES RUNNING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Baltic Lloyd	4	9,200
Direct Hollandish Line	2	4,000
General Transatlantic (French)	5	17,000
Hamburg American Packet Company	15	45,000
North German Lloyd	20	60,000
Total	46	125,200

LINES RUNNING TO AND FROM BOTH BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

Anchor Line.
Hamburgh American Packet Company.
Inman Line.

The number of lines running between New York and ports of Great Britain is eight, with eighty-one vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 241,935 tons. There are five lines between New York and Continental ports direct, owning forty-six steamers, with a total tonnage of 125,200 tons. In addition to these lines, communicating directly with the Continent, there are three of the British lines which run steamers to Continental ports.

PROSPECTIVE ADDITIONS TO THE ATLANTIC TRADE.

In addition to the 127 steamers already engaged in the European trade, there are twenty new vessels on the stocks on the Clyde and elsewhere, one-half of which are expected to be placed in active service within the present year. It is unnecessary to add that the entire fleet of steamers trading between this port and Europe are of foreign ownership.

THE EAGLE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—A NEW LINE.

A new company under the name of the Eagle Transatlantic Steamship Company, and known on the Continent as the German Transatlantic Steamship Company, will have a fleet in order by the 1st of July, in order to compete in the German Atlantic service. The Company has been formed in Hamburg, and the amount of capital is 10,000,000 thalers, all of the stock being owned in Hamburg, with the exception of that taken by Messrs. Kanauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the general agents for New York. Eight new steamers of 3,000 tons each are building for the Company on the Clyde, and will be of the same mode, 375 feet long, 40 feet beam, with engines of 3,000 horse power, fitted up with the latest improvements for the saving of coal.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, April 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $12,500.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 17, Elston's Addition, dated April 2; consideration, $872.

Liberty st, 100 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25 ft, with buildings, dated April 2; consideration, $2,000.

May st, bet Harrison and Gurley sts, e f, Lot 38, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,650.

Evans st, bet Paulina and Wood sts, n f, Lot 5, dated March 25; consideration, $900.

Lots 3 and 4, adjoining the above, dated March 25; consideration, $1,800.

West Superior st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 68, dated March 31; consideration, $700.

DeKoven st, bet Desplaines and Jefferson sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,500.

Sub-Lot 6 of e ½ Lots 9 to 11 in Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 2; consideration, $900.

Sub-Lots 21 and 22 in Rosekopf et al. Subdivision of Lots 12 and 13 in North Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $1,100.

West Taylor st, e of and near Lincoln st, n f, Lot 27, dated March 14; consideration, $900.

Lots 21 and 22 in Block 4, Bradwell's Addition, with buildings, dated March 29; consideration, $2,100.

Thirteenth st, w of and near Paulina st, s f, Lot 47, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $850.

West Tyler st, 274 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x151 9-10 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $2,500.

Ohio st, w of and near North Market st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 16 in Block 4, in e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

Twenty-fourth st, bet State and Wabash av, s f, 25x110 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $4,000.

Schiller st, 174 ft w of North Wells, n f, 30x56 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 1 to 5 and n ½ 6 in e ½ Block 8, Grant's Addition, dated March 31; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 69 in Block 7, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $700.

DeKoven st, bet Jefferson and Clinton, s f, 25x103 ft, with improvements, dated April 2; consideration, $1,575.

Ruble st, bet Canalport av and Twenty-first st, w f, Lot 41, with buildings, dated March 31; consideration, $700.

The premises Nos. 150 and 152 Third av, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $15,500.

Lot 30, in Block 11, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $630.

Lots 18 to 24, in Block 6, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated March 12; consideration, $3,500.

State st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 37½x181½ ft, with buildings, dated March 29; consideration, $15,000.

Taylor st, 125 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 50x83 and 158 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $2,000.

Ogden av, 56 ft s w of Leavitt st, s e f, 50 ft to Taylor st, dated March 17; consideration, $3,800.

Harrison st, bet Rockwell and Campbell avs, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $1,000.

Ogden av, n e of and near Taylor st, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $1,500.

Sub Lots 23 and 24 of Lot 11, in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 25; consideration, $4,220.

Shurtleff av, near Thirty-second st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $1,150.

North Dearborn st, 80 ft n of Superior st, e f, 30x80 ft, dated June 29, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

West Harrison st, bet Aberdeen and Morgan sts, s f, Lots 27 and 28, dated March 27; consideration, $5,000.

Canal st, bet Monroe and Adams sts, e f, Sub Lot 9, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 8, of Lots 11 to 16, in Block 59, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, with building, dated March 1; consideration, $6,200.

East 30 ft of Sub-Lot 4 of Lots 4 and 5, in Block 49, of Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 31 and 32, in Nixon's Subdivision, in Turner's Lot 4 of s ½ s e ¼, Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 14, 1872; consideration, $2,320.

Same as the above, dated March 20; consideration, $2,320.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 34, in Block 4, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $400.

Lots 32 and 33, in same block, dated March 15; consideration, $800.

Lots 18 to 21, in Block 1, in Bowen & Smith's Subdivision, in n ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 69, in Block 3, of Prout & Colman's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1, of Orvis' Subdivision in n e ¼ of s e ¼ of Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Sept. 24, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lots 27 to 30, in Block 7, of same, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 19, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lot 13, in same block, dated Sept. 2, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lot 35, in Block 1, of same, dated March 28; consideration, $1,800.

Sixtieth st, 73 ft e of Wright st, s f, 49 6-10x105 ft, with 25x124 ft in same block, dated March 1; consideration, $1,875.

Four lots in same subdivision, dated March 1; consideration, $2,125.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	10,273	2,800	12,080	2,892
Wheat, bu	19,440	5,466	41,318	10,261
Corn, bu	36,175	40,280	11,194	36,485
Oats, bu	23,400	5,670	15,460	14,017
Rye, bu	3,144	....	800	3,290
Barley, bu	5,955	1,950	9,411	6,943
Grass seed, lbs	82,738	94,383	2,413	86,722
Flax seed, lbs	40,200	....	1,900	21,500
Broom corn, lbs	26,700	10,000	9,130	12,300
Cured meats, lbs	78,000	162,280	1314,855	1047,998
Beef, brls	....	....	....	65
Pork, brls	....	....	245	83
Lard, lbs	299,140	23,010	406,791	63,980
Tallow, lbs	27,100	12,310	20,000	....
Butter, lbs	51,235	30,240	26,050	8,900
Dressed hogs, No	33	54	....	....
Live hogs, No	14,531	6,742	10,412	5,195
Cattle, No	2,488	2,507	1,396	1,378
Sheep, No	358	2,042	474	150
Hides, lbs	78,415	127,335	146,709	88,400
Highwines, brls	273	350	400	157
Wool, lbs	15,327	80,000	9,760	59,000
Potatoes, bu	3,703	4,979	725	1,427
Lumber, M feet	421	755	990	816
Shingles, M	640	1,360	1,261	1,717
Lath, M	1,070	240	24	40
Salt, brls	....	....	70	571

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,566 bu wheat; 2,501 bu corn.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 26 cars wheat; 98 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 1 car rye; 3 cars barley. Total, 132 cars, or 52,000 bu.

Navigation on the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be oped from Bridgeport to this city on Friday, April 4, and from here to LaSalle on Thursday, April 10. Boats will be allowed to pass drawing 4 feet 6 inches. This is the order of the General Superintendent, William Thomas, of Lockport, issued to-day.

The leading produce markets were weak to-day, all being lower, though a fair aggregate of business was transacted at the range. The fine weather, giving better assurance of good crops, together with the fact of large stocks here, and a poor prospect of quickly moving them, tended to make the property heavy in the hands of holders, in spite of a rather firmer feeling all round at the seaboard. The reported shipments of grain were good for the season, and those of wheat were more than double the receipts, for the first time since the close of navigation.

There was a large attendance of country merchants on the dry goods market, and as local retailers were also ordering freely, the interior of our leading jobbing houses presented a busy scene. Although the demand, as heretofore, seemed to be mainly centered on staple articles, the inquiry for seasonable dress goods and light cassimeres was noticeably larger than on the opening days of the week. Prices remain firm and steady. Groceries were again quoted active and strong, not only for the staples, but for side goods as well. The tendency in several articles—among them sugars, coffees, syrups, and rice,—is to advance. The canned goods trade continues fairly active at full former rates. Cheese was moving freely for the season, and was firm at 15@18c. Choice butter was again scarce, and although the high prices now prevalent have a tendency to check the demand, the market remains very firm, there being free buyers at 32@35c. Low grades rule quiet. The bagging market was reported steady at former quotations. Fish were steady. In domestic dried fruits the movement was again small, and the market was lacking in strength, while in foreign assortments a liberal amount of trading was done at full prices. Hay was quiet. Hides and leather were unchanged. Oils were in fair request without alteration in prices, carbon being quoted at 19¾@20c; extra lard at 75c; linseed at 95c@$1.02, and turpentine at 73@74c.

The inquiry for lumber continues moderate. The better grades and shingles remain firm, while prices for the lower grades are shaded to some extent. Hardwood remains dull, and oak is easier. Building materials were in tolerably fair request and steady. The trade in metals, iron, and nails was fair, and metals and nails rule firm. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged. Naval stores were in better request, and steady. Wool remains dull and weak. Hops were quiet, but a firmer feeling is being developed, owing to the light supply. The movement in broom corn is still confined to the better grades; the lower qualities are very dull. There was more inquiry for Hungarian and millet seed to-day, but other descriptions were quiet. Prices ruled about the same as yesterday. Green fruits met with a moderate local demand. Apples are in liberal supply, but a good many of the offerings are in poor condition, which tends to depress the market. There was a good local and shipping demand for choice Western peachblow potatoes, and, the receipts being light, car lots were firmer. Common varieties were quiet and unchanged. Poultry was in good request, and firm. The market was liberally supplied with eggs, and an active trade transpired, prices ranging from 13@14c.

Highwines were quiet and nominally easier, selling at the inside quotation of the past few days; though it is probable that a round lot could have been bought any time this week at to-day's figure. Sale was reported of 100 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, with few offerings, and not much demand. Two vessels were chartered; one will carry out 14,000 bu corn to Buffalo, at 15c; and the other will take 17,000 bu wheat to Kingston on private terms. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 20c, and wheat at 1c above corn. Rail freights are firm at 65c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted 10c below these rates.

Provisions were moderately active, but principally in the way of changing over; and were weak, notwithstanding reported strength in New York. Mess pork was 15c per brl lower. Lard was steady on cash lots, but 10c per 100 lbs lower on options; and meats were a shade easier in tone without change in quotations, except on short ribs, which have heretofore been relatively higher than other middles. There was a wide-spread feeling that the recent advance in provisions was overdone; and hence there were many anxious sellers, while buyers held off, notwithstanding a further advance of ⅛c per lb in live hogs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.55@15.60; do seller May, $15.70; do seller June, $15.95@16.00; do seller July, $16.20; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.00@14.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.25@8.30; do seller May, $8.40@8.45; do seller June, $8.55@8.60. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10½@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 7⅛@8c for long clear; 8c for short ribs; and 8⅛@8¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c. English meats, 7⅝@7¾c for Cumberlands; 8⅛c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9¼c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 2,500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $15.70; 1,500 brls do at $15.60; 250 brls do, seller first half June, at $16.10; 250 brls do, seller June, at $16.10; 1,000 brls do at $16.00; 250 brls do at $15.95; 1,500 brls do at $15.90; 500 tcs lard at $8.30; 250 tcs do at $8.25; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.50; 700 tcs do at $8.45; 750 tcs do, seller June (last evening), at $8.65; 250 boxes shoulders at 6⅛c; 50,000 lbs do at 6⅛c, boxed; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 8⅜c; 100,000 lbs do at 8⅜c; 200,000 lbs do, seller May, at 8½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12½c.

Flour was less active, and again easier, in sympathy with the weakness in wheat here, and a heavy flour market in New York. Shippers were out of the market, and local buyers only took hold sparingly. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.62½; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Elkador) at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.40; 700 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,050 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00; 10 tons do at $10.25, all on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.35
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was active, but heavy, declining 1½c below the closing quotation of yesterday, which was the lowest of the day. Liverpool was early reported dull and heavy, and this brought out large offerings from parties who were fatigued with the effort of carrying, and felt that they must either throw off the load or lie down themselves. This feeling was so extensive that even the subsequent report that New York was firmer failed to do more than steady the market. The situation recently has been a very impoverishing one to holders. The decline has been irregularly steady for some time past, and they have hoped against hope for a turn in their favor. The continued decline in Liverpool is undoubtedly the result of moderately strong assurance of large supplies in future, and there is little doubt that California plays an important part in the collective promise. He last crop has competed, to a marked extent, with our own in the European markets; and the crop of 1873, now considered safe from everything but the weevil, will be much larger than the last. Against this should be placed the fact that our own spring is far from promising well. It threatens to be unfavorable for planting, thus far, and thus to cause the area planted to be much less than expected. But the prospect of a declining market on the other side of the Atlantic, with high freights, and a scarcity of room at that, caused a very dull feeling to-day; and very few were willing to take hold, even at the decline, except to fill shorts; as it was believed that most of the strong ones were getting from under it. Seller May opened at $1.21, declined to $1.20, advanced to $1.20½, and fell to $1.19¾ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at $1.15, advanced to $1.16, and closed very weak at $1.14. Seller June sold at $1.21½@1.23, and seller the year at $1.10. Gilt edged receipts of No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.16. No. 1 spring was nominal. No. 3 spring closed dull at about $1.05½@1.07½, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.17½; 4,400 bu do at $1.17½; 2,000 bu do at $1.16¼; 10,000 bu regular at $1.15½; 5,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 20,000 bu do at $1.15½; 20,000 bu do at $1.15⅜; 65,000 bu do at $1.15; 15,000 bu do at $1.14⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.14¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.14½; 15,000 do at $1.14¼; 55,000 bu do at $1.14; 800 bu No. 3 spring, fresh, at $1.08; 3,200 bu do at $1.07¾; 4,800 bu do at $1.07½; 800 bu do regular at $1.05¾; 2,400 bu rejected spring, fresh, at 93c; 400 bu by sample at $1.10, delivered; 400 bu do at $1.03. Total, 255,400 bu.

Corn was active and firm, though at a decline of ⅛c from yesterday's range, which was attributable to sympathy with wheat. The receipts were rather light, and readily taken, though there was no demand for car lots other than to carry against options. The principal demand was for June and July delivery, for which there were a few large orders on the market; some of it from sections of country where they grow corn. This might be accepted as proof that the farming community fear a light crop this year, and there can be no doubt that their recent bitter experience in the matter of prices will teach them to plant much less corn than heretofore, where they can turn the land to other uses. But the principal demand was from the short interest, who filled in freely during the latter part of the season. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was very steady at 30⅝@30¾c; and gilt-edged receipts at 33⅛@33¼c, mostly at the inside. Seller May sold at 34⅝@34¾c; seller June at 36⅝@36⅞c; and seller July at 37½@37⅝c, all closing with the inside bid. Seller August sold at 39⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 fresh at 33¼c; 18,800 bu do at 33⅛c; 20,000 bu do, regular, at 30¾c; 35,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 16,000 bu rejected (I. C.) at 29c; 5,200 bu do (Central) at 28⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 28⅛c; 800 bu at 28c; 800 bu by sample at 32c, on track. Total, 141,800 bu.

Oats were less active and quite weak, declining ½c further, under liberal offerings by prominent operators, of lots so large that there was little danger of their being taken. And this in the face of reported strength and scarcity in New York. The market was heavy, and one reason given therefor is that the crop is a very poor one, so poor that it ought to be all inspected or rejected. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 24c, and declined to 23⅝c. Gilt-edged receipts closed at about 26c. Seller May sold at 28c, but closed with sellers at 27⅞c. Seller June sold at 29@29⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, fresh, at 26¼c; 3,600 bu do at 26c; 15,000 bu regular at 24c; 25,000 bu do at 23⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 23c; 1,200 bu do at 22¾c; 1,200 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu by sample at 27½c on track. Total, 49,000 bu.

Rye was dull and again ⅛c lower, though receipts continue light, in the absence of buyers. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 63c. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 2, strictly fresh, at 64½c; 400 bu rejected at 60c; and 400 bu by sample at 68c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and about 1c higher on No. 2, while other grades were weak, No. 3 declining 2c, to 64c for regular. No. 2 opened at 77½c for seller the month, and closed at 77c; car lots of fresh receipts, in preferred houses, bringing 79@80c. Rejected was dull. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2, fresh, at 80c; 3,200 bu do at 79c; 5,000 bu regular at 78c; 5,000 bu do at 77½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 64c; 800 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 48c; 200 bu do at 40c, on track; 400 bu do at 70c, delivered. Total, 21,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, for six months for three years:

Wheat from	1870-71. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1871-72. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1872-73. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia	6,244,473	10,447,884	8,799,781
Denmark	65,614	104,053	404,924
Germany	386,571	1,341,780	2,082,086
France	261,132	71,098	3,169,575
Austria	25,916	12,623	22,149
Turkey	339,638	309,260	220,028
Egypt	5,900	1,076,696	1,116,051
United States America	4,880,618	5,295,428	4,912,678
Chili	264,815	440,151	617,233
British North America	1,574,766	1,735,309	1,270,384
Other countries	129,565	266,798	1,586,488
Total wheat, cwts	16,104,060	21,877,987	25,966,927
Barley	3,095,372	6,181,897	9,014,547
Oats	3,992,984	5,103,066	4,811,994
Peas	382,607	440,917	720,447
Beans	841,049	1,849,452	1,365,796
Maize	8,025,030	9,745,912	11,418,272
Total spr'g grain	16,337,042	23,912,244	27,331,056
Flour, from			
Germany	250,864	505,008	626,941
France	39,435	52,569	1,673,371
U. S. America	1,285,184	471,085	602,399
B. N. America	279,947	208,331	179,652
Other countries	408,434	381,595	610,301
Total flour, cwts	2,263,864	1,618,068	3,692,664
Grand total, cwts	34,704,966	47,408,299	56,990,647

Imports into France; also exports of flour and grain from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, for four years:

IMPORTS.

	1870. 12 mos. Dec. 31.	1871. 12 mos. Dec. 31.	1872. 12 mos. Dec. 31.	1872-3. Sept. 1 to Jan. 31.
Flour, sks, 280 lbs	380,078	544,499	73,678	24,151
Wheat, qrs, 496 lbs	3,767,244	4,716,048	2,376,319	657,876
Corn, qrs, 480 lbs	414,573	131,478	128,729	111,581
Oats, qrs, 320 lbs	1,495,642	2,191,900	310,344	158,361
Barley, qrs, 400 lbs	380,161	495,448	170,887	134,731
Rye, qrs, 480 lbs	12,905	25,881	5,097	1,262

EXPORTS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1872-3.
Flour, sks, 280 lbs	682,520	213,728	1,161,279	881,000
Wheat, qrs, 496 lbs	312,569	226,960	1,740,948	1,392,334
Corn, qrs, 480 lbs	109,294	30,289	54,490	39,067
Oats, qrs, 320 lbs	105,655	19,658	405,290	208,289
Barley, qrs, 400 lbs	221,641	599,919	3,284,919	934,265
Rye, qrs, 480 lbs	319,154	247,428	1,089,782	633,485

The exports of France for the five months of the crop-year 1872-3, ending Jan. 31, 1873, were equal in flour and wheat, estimating the flour at 3 lbs of flour equal to 3½ lbs of wheat, to 1,976,895 quarters, or 15,812,760 bu, and the imports during the same period have been equal in flour and wheat to 753,311 quarters, or 6,026,488 bu, showing an excess over imports equal to 9,786,272 bu.

WOOL IN AUSTRALIA.

The New York *Economist* says:

Australia possesses, as nearly as may be, one-sixth of the sheep of the world, and produces more raw wool than any other country. According to the official returns of 1870, the eight greatest sheep-raising countries, with the number of sheep raised respectively, by each, were as follows:

Australia	51,294,241
Russia	45,130,000
United States	40,853,000
Great Britain and Ireland	31,403,500
France	30,386,233
Prussia	22,262,087
Spain	22,054,967
Austria	20,103,395

Unless, therefore, the relative proportions have greatly altered since then, Australia takes the lead for the number of its sheep, and consequently it may repay us to devote some little space to a discussion of the growth, character, and extent of the woolen trade in that country. The first thing likely to strike the student of Australasian history in this connection is the extraordinarily rapid growth of this industry within her bounds, as may be seen at a glance by the following table:

WOOL EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Pounds.
1806	
1816	One bale.
1821	13,611
1831	175,433
1841	2,541,205
1845	12,399,090
1851	22,000,000
1860	48,492,520
1865	59,166,000
1871	109,734,000
	200,000,000

Or, if we look at it in another way, the contrast is even more striking. In 1796 the total number of sheep in Australia was only 1,531, which by 1850 had grown to 15,087,903; by 1860, to more than 20,000,000, and by 1870, to upwards of 50,000,000. In New South Wales alone sheep increased at the rate of 20 per cent. In 1796 there were in that district 1,531 sheep; in 1810, 25,888 sheep; in 1846, 7,000,000; in 1850, 12,000,000, and in 1870 upwards of 15,000,000. The rate at which the production of wool in the same colony increased from 1825 to 1850 was as follows:

Years.	Average export per annum. lbs.	Ratio per head. lbs.
1825 to 1829	640,000	12
1830 to 1834	1,559,000	28
1835 to 1839	4,965,000	66
1840 to 1844	10,535,000	67
1845 to 1849	21,431,000	102

Indeed, New South Wales not only takes the lead in Australia in pastoral industry, but it is fairly entitled to be called the mother of the wool trade in that country.

From one port in New South Wales alone, that of Sidney, there have been exported during the last ten years about 300,000,000 lbs of wool, of the estimated value of upwards of $103,783,585. Nor is this New South Wales celebrated for quantity only, but for quality, its broadcloths, merinos, shawls, elysians, poplins, and other fabrics being popular all the world over for their high character.

Next in importance to New South Wales, and treading close upon its heels, comes Victoria, which has always been famous as a pastoral country from the date when, some seven-and-thirty years ago, the early settlers from Van Diemen's Land disembarked with their flocks and herds at Port Phillip to seek new pasturage. Within twenty-five years from that date, that is up to the year 1860, Victoria furnished upwards of 300,000,000 lbs of wool to foreign markets, worth more than $100,000,000. In 1860 the number of its sheep was about 600,000,000 and in 1870 nearly 10,000,000.

After New South Wales and Victoria, in order of importance as wool-producing districts of Australia, is Queensland, which at one time formed the northern portion of New South Wales, but in 1861 was erected into a separate colony. The amount of wool exported from Queensland in 1860 was upwards of 51,000,000 pounds, representing close on 3,500,000 sheep, which ten years later had multiplied to 8,921,714.

The other wool-producing Australasian colonies are Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the last mentioned, although the youngest, being the most progressive and vigorous of them all. The following comparative tables will give a fairly accurate idea of the relative progress of pastoral industry in these, and the previously-mentioned districts:

	No. of sheep in 1849.
New South Wales, Port Philip, Queensland, &c.	12,102,540
South Australia	1,088,400
Western Australia	144,000
Van Diemen's Land	1,752,963
Total in all Australia	15,087,903

	No. of sheep in 1861.	No. of sheep in 1870.
New South Wales	6,000,000	15,080,625
Victoria	5,794,000	9,923,663
Queensland	3,450,000	8,921,714
New Zealand	......	8,418,569
South Australia	2,825,000	4,400,655
Tasmania	1,701,000	1,531,187
Western Australia	250,000	648,683
Total in all Australia	20,020,000	48,925,096

Owing to this vast increase in the number of sheep, and the difficulty of obtaining labor, the sheep-masters have been forced to reduce their flocks by converting them into tallow.

In 1842, the boiling-down establishments in Australia were 47; the sheep slaughtered for melting, 217,797, and horned cattle, 20,148, producing in all 48,758 cwts of tallow. Seven years later, the boiling-down establishments had exactly doubled; the sheep slaughtered were 743,513, and horned cattle, 45,050, yielding 160,099 cwts of tallow.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 4 of the Bureau of Statistics has been sent to press. It brings the statistics of our foreign trade down to Oct. 31, 1872. Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Month ended Oct. 31, 1872	$54,420,261	$46,155,634	$3,663,858
Month ended Oct. 31, 1871	51,723,691	35,382,657	1,246,082
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1872	591,358,420	437,473,861	21,504,899
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1871	501,869,714	422,323,614	23,358,998

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

		Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	1872	$573,449,587	$355,741,844	$12,831,640
Specie and bullion	1872	18,075,843	81,731,957	7,673,259
Merchandise	1871	494,431,874	364,595,889	12,095,568
Specie and bullion	1871	15,937,840	59,727,725	11,263,430

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Oct. 31, 1872, was $69,063,262, as compared with $64,785,319 Oct. 31, 1871.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1872, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined to the amount of $128,278,787, while for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1871, the imports exceeded the exports by only $46,742,952.

The values of our imports and exports carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
1872.			
Land vehicles	$15,635,387	$2,930,293	$2,283,074
American vessels	160,728,469	135,885,862	5,947,342
Foreign vessels	415,191,574	336,961,671	12,294,483
1871.			
Land vehicles	13,258,172	5,912,591	2,008,135
American vessels	150,964,525	142,196,451	7,443,523
Foreign vessels	346,050,007	317,832,940	12,207,340

The following table shows the number of tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ending Oct. 31, 1872 and 1871, respectively:

		ENTERED. No.	ENTERED. Tons.	CLEARED. No.	CLEARED. Tons.
American vessels	1872	11,118	3,724,250	11,025	3,712,887
American vessels	1871	11,055	3,800,337	10,986	3,870,466
Foreign vessels	1872	19,122	7,391,819	19,157	7,380,488
Foreign vessels	1871	19,530	6,777,150	19,847	6,684,989

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and irregular, closing ⅛c lower than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.13¾@1.14 seller the month, closing at $1.13¾; and $1.18⅝@1.19⅜ seller May, closing at $1.19. Corn was in moderate request, and easier. No 2 sold at 30½c seller the month, and 34¼@34⅜c seller May. A sale was made of 250 tierces lard at $8.40, seller May.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3.

ALCOHOL—Was in tolerably fair request at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market was without perceptible change. The better grades met with a fair inquiry, but common stock is very dull. Prices rule steady as given below: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Under this head there were no new developments. The demand for the better grades kept steadily in excess of the supply, even at the high prices now prevalent. Common to fair qualities are also in moderate stock, but the inquiry for such is light, and holders are not particularly firm. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 24@26c; inferior to common, 10@22c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were moving on a liberal scale at full prices, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks ruled quiet and easy. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. The receipts are light, but the supply is ample. We quote: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Green peas, $1.40@1.60 per bu; white do, $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for common brick, lime, cement, etc., continues fair. There was no change in quotations, which are as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	11.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	14.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	18.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	19.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	21.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	28.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	32.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	36.00
30x60 to 40x60	....	42.00
		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Were moving on a larger scale; the improvement being due to the more favorable character of the weather. Prices were again quoted firm as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.85@ 2.95
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 2.90
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	3.15@ 3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.60@ 1.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	2.40@ 2.60
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ¼ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ¼ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—In this department, a liberal amount of trading was done at substantially former rates. The market for fine factory cheese has lost none of its firmness, holders refusing to fill orders save at very full prices. Low grades are a little irregular. We quote: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—The coal trade was quiet and without material change in values. Anthracite remains firm, while soft descriptions are easy. We quote: Lehigh lump $12.50@13.00; prepared $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. The scarcity of flour staves continues, and they are firm at quotations. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.20; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was liberally supplied, and the demand was active at about yesterday's prices. Sales include 198 cases, 14 brls, and 2,000 doz, at 14c; 85 cases and 1,000 doz, at 13½c; 2,900 doz, loose, at 13c.

FEATHERS—Prime feathers are scarce and sell readily at full prices. Chicken and turkey feathers are in light request. We again quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 100 lbs prime live geese at 68c.

FISH—In the fish market no new features were noted. The demand continues good, and the market maintains the firmness that has characterized it for several weeks past. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Imported fruits continue very firm in sympathy with the advance in gold premium, and some lines have an upward tendency. In domestic fruits, comparatively little is being done, and the prevalent feeling is still one of weakness. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GAME—Was in large supply, and dull. We quote mallard ducks at $2.00 per dozen; small ducks at $1.00, and pigeons at $1.00. Sales include 32 doz mallards at $2.00; 15 doz small ducks at $1.00; 83 doz pigeons at $1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request. There is a liberal supply of common to fair apples, and they move slowly at irregular prices. Inferior lemons and oranges are offered at $5.50 and $3.00 per box respectively. Prices are as follows: Apples, common to fair, $1.50@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@6.00. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Firmness still pervades the grocery market, prices being stimulated by the advance in gold, and the continued activity in the demand. Stocks are full, and jobbers are prepared to promptly meet the wants of their customers. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23¾@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20¾@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11¾@11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11⅜c; C, No. 2, 10⅞@11c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9@9⅜c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8¼@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—No decided change was noticeable in this market. There was little or no improvement in the demand, and former prices were no more than sustained. We quote wholesale prices as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices were unchanged. A moderate local and Eastern demand existed, at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 10½@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½@8½c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet. Choice comb is salable at 25@28c, but very scarce. We quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The market is very quiet, but dealers are firm in their views, as the stocks are very light. We repeat: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, [illegible]; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was only fair. Following are the prices current:

Iron	5-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	₩ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stamped		₩ lb
Norway nail rods	18c	₩ lb
German plow steel	@10c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	@12½c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	17½ @18c	₩ lb
English tool steel	18 @20	rates
English spring steel	21 @22	rates
	11 @12½c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Continues to meet with a steadily fair inquiry, and both domestic and imported descriptions are unquestionably firm. Below are the current prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Calf, city	20@ 23
Calf, country	1.20@ 1.40
Rough upper, light	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, damaged	33@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	35@ 37
"B. A." sole	33@ 34
	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 2, heavy	85@ 1.10
Harness	75@ 80
French calf, Jodot	40@ 45
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	60.00@80.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Was in moderate request, on both local and interior account. The better grades and shingles remain firm. Hardwood is quiet. Oak is lower, but other descriptions are unchanged. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.50@15.00
Pickets, square	16.00@22.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Lath, on track	3.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	3.50
A or Star	1.50@ 2.00
Shingles on track	2.50@ 3.75
No. 1 sawed	3.25@ 3.50
	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Was in fair demand and firm at the prices given below: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00. PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c. WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in good demand and firm at the given rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand continues to improve as the season advances. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	20 @ 22
Oakum, ₩ bale	16 @ 17
Pitch, ₩ brl	5.00 @6.50
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Were in demand, and ruled steady and firm at yesterday's quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 19¾@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade continues to improve and prices of imported goods are firmer. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50@12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	
American	14.50
Snow white	12.00
	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	
Palace car colors in cans	11.50
Rochelle ochre	9.50@10.50@12.50
English Ven. red	3.50@ 3.75
English orange mineral	4.00@ 4.25
Pittsburgh orange mineral	15.50@16.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	12.00
English vermillion, per lb	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	1.40@ 1.45
Paris white	23.00
Whiting	4.00
	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	
In bladders	3½c
	4c

PIG IRON—Was steady at unchanged prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	60.00
Chicago, stone coal	58.00@60.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00
	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Choice dressed poultry is in good demand and very scarce. Dressed turkeys are quotable at 15@17c, and live at 14c; dressed chickens at $4.00@5.00, and live at $3.50@4.25. Sales include 600 lbs small dressed turkeys at 17c; 550 lbs do at 16c; 300 lbs at 15c; 1 coop at 14c; 10 doz large dressed chickens at $5.00; 22 doz good do at $4.00@4.50; 2 coops do at $4.25; 6 coops at $4.00; 2 coops at $3.50@3.75.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows, on track, were scarce, and, under a good local and shipping demand, were firmer. Sales were made at 57@60c on track. We note sales of 2 cars choice peachblows at 60c; 1 car at 59c; 2 cars at 58c; 1 car at 57c on track; 3 cars do at 60c delivered.

SALT—Was in moderate request. Prices are unchanged as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—We continue quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	$2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00
		3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	
1 3-16	9x12	$1.75
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.05
1 3-16	10x16	2.35
		2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy were dull. Prices were rather weak, but without quotable change. Timothy sold at $2.90@3.35 for poor to choice seed; sold at $4.65@4.75. Mammoth was nominal. Hungarian and millet were in better request at 90c@$1.10 for the former, and 75@85c for the latter. Flax is qoted at $1.85@1.95 for good crushing, and $2.20@2.25 for sowing. We note sales of 200 bags strictly prime timothy at $3.35; 25 bags good at $3.25; 15 bags at $3.10; 50 bags poor at $2.90; 70 bags prime clover at $4.75; 25 bags at $4.65; 334 bags prime Hungarian at $1.10; 40 bags at 90c; 15 bags good millet at 80c; 17 bags fair do at 75c.

TEAS—No change was noticable in this market. Business was quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and firm at the subjoined quotations: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is quiet and steady at the following quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no change in the condition of the market. The demand is very light and prices are easy. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@55c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@31c
Super, pulled	42@45c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following vessels have cleared light today:

Schr Minnie Mueller, for Wolf River; schr L. Tempo, for Manitowoc; and schr Mary Booth, for Claybanks.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were unchanged—quotable at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo or Port Colborne. Also at 20c for corn and 21c for wheat to Kingston or Oswego. Charters were: From Chicago to Buffalo or Goderich—Schr J. M. Forest for corn at 15c to the former and 11c to the latter port. To Kingston—The schr W. Keller, for wheat, on private terms. Capacity—Corn, 14,000 bu; wheat, 17,000 bu. The prop Annie Laurie has been chartered for the season, for lumber, from Muskegon to Chicago, at $2.25 per 1,000 feet.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Navigation on the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened from Bridgeport to Joliet on Friday, April 4, and from Joliet to LaSalle on Thursday, April 10. Boats allowed to draw four feet six inches.

WILLIAM THOMAS, General Superintendent.

STEAMER LINES.

The following steamers, etc., will ply on the lakes this season:

From Buffalo to Duluth and intermediate ports—St. Paul, A. L. Craig, St. Louis, and side-wheel steamer Keweenaw.

Between Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee—Dean Richmond, Cuba, Wm. M. Tweed, Java, James Fiske, Jr., Russia, B. W. Blanchard, Scotia, Jay Gould, Colorado, Nebraska, Roanoke, *St. Louis.

Between Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit—*Canisteo, *Passaic, *Olean, *Elmira, Tioga, *New York, and *Toledo.

Between Buffalo and Portage, Lake Superior—*Arctic, *Atlantic, *Pacific, and *Meteor.

Between Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and touch at Mackinaw, Pine River, Norwalk, and Leland—Vanderbilt, Arabia, Montana, *Idaho, *Fountain City, *Empire State, *Badger State, *Oneida, *Mohawk, Potomac, Chicago, Plymouth.

The vessels marked * have accommodations for carrying passengers.

ITEMS.

The enlargement of the Welland Canal has been commenced, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The locks will be enlarged to the length of 275 feet, breadth 45 feet, depth 12 feet. An exchange says: "The depth will be found entirely inadequate to the wants of the shipping and in no wise proportionate to the other figures given. The Dominion Government appear to justify the movement on the grounds that it is necessary the depth of the canal should be in conformity with the capacity of the St. Lawrence, which fixes the draught to Montreal at 12 feet or thereabouts from Kingston, but if at some future time transhipments of freight took place at the latter point, the canal would doubtless be enlarged to the capacity of the largest vessel on the lakes. But it would be better that the work should be carried out now, and thus remove an annoyance that has existed since that thoroughfare was first opened."

The ice is moving out rapidly from Lake St. Clair, and its honeycombed condition shows that it will not be much longer an obstacle to navigation.

The trade between Montreal and Chicago is making rapid growth. In 1868, only five years ago, there were no more than three propellers, or one a week, on that route. This summer there will be eighteen, or one a day, all belonging to St. Catharines and its growing suburbs. Besides these eighteen on the through route between Montreal and Chicago, we have a number of steamers, such as the American and the Dominion, on local routes.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

A general review of the business of vessel-building along the entire chain of lakes, full details of which have been recently published in these columns, show that of the different kinds of craft in course of construction, including tugs, over 100 will be completed and ready for business at the opening of navigation or soon thereafter. The amount of tonnage carrying capacity of this fleet of boats, exclusive of the tugs and ferry-boats, added to the lake marine, according to a close estimate, will not be less than 77,860 tons. The following table exhibits the number and variety of crafts that are building, with the amount of tonnage to each class:

	Tonnage.
47 schooners	38,210
10 steam-barges	11,300
15 tow-barges	15,900
11 steam propellers	10,650
1 revenue cutter	800
1 scow	400
85	77,860

To this must be added eleven tugs, three ferry-boats, and one fishing-smack. The list of propellers includes two iron boats at this port, which were commenced last season; and of the schooners, two at Tonawanda that were launched, and about completed last fall. Under the head of rebuilding, we find 2 propellers, 2 barges, 3 schooners, and 1 tug, which aggregate about 6,400 tons carrying capacity. Under contract and to be completed during the coming season, we find reports of 11 schooners, 3 barges, and 4 tugs, embracing about 16,000 tons carrying capacity, exclusive of tugs. It is not claimed that the above summary includes every vessel that is building on the lakes, as there are some no doubt under way in Canadian ports, or in lumber regions and out-of-the-way places, of which we have no report.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CITY REAL E[STATE].

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, ... Davis-st., and 24-foot lot, ... all complete, for $2,750; terms, ... time, balance $50 per month. Also, good wide 4-room cottage, ... bay window, on Davis-st., ... terms, about $800 cash, $200 1 year, ... One lot, 25x125, Ogden-av., south ... West Lake-st., corner Valentine, ... Western-av., 75 feet on Lake-st., ... a builder, being enough for block ... fire limits, which would pay a large ... $2,900, running 5 years. A fine residence on Fulton-st., ... Western-av., 1½ stories and base... water on both floors; lot 25x140; ... class neighborhood; price, $4,200; ... Also, in same block, 50x140, first ... improvements, built last fall for over ... half cash. Lot on Southwestern-av., near Har... House and lot on Walnut-st., near ... stories and basement; price, $4,500. ... All of the above are good, well-built ... ties; titles perfect. The most valuab... fire limits, 50x140, corner of Fulton ... $100 per foot. Apply, between 10 a ... 8, Central Union Block, corner M... sts., Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., 90 F... ket-st. State-st., 33 feet near Erie-st. Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second... Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-nint... Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seven... Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. ... Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. ... Adams-st., near Western-av., 2-stor... lot, 50x125. Jackson-st., near Western-av., 2-sto... houses, lot 25x100. Adams-st., near Aberdeen, two 2-... Lake-st., near Halsted, 74x125 feet. ... Washington-st., near Hoyne, 50x125. ... Wilcox-st., near California-av., two ... CANFIELD & MATTESON.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLA... on Michigan-av., between Fourteen... 40x180 feet on Indiana-av., just south ... Lots on Twenty-second, Monroe, and ... Blue Island-av. and McCormick's re... cheap and on easy terms. 125x165 feet, corner Vincennes-av. an... at a bargain. E. R. HORD & CO., ...

FOR SALE—CHOICE LARGE BU... Jackson-st., near Western-av., ... ered in that vicinity. SHINN, 125 ... Room 30.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEA... first-class marble front house, ... Twenty-fifth-st.; elegantly finished ... ments, and barn. S. DELAMATER, ... Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LO... near Blue Island-av. street cars, ... $2,000. SHINN, 125 South Clark-st., ...

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT O... near Western-av., cheap if taken ... South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM BRICK ... ington-st.; also cottages on Wa... Walnut, and Fulton-sts. D. LEONA...

FOR SALE—NO. 100 THIRD-AV... born-st. front; a bargain; two-st... cash $3,500; balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and ... MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., MICHI... avs., elegant houses, at great bar... monthly payments. S. MEARS, 148 ...

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROO... ground, gas, water, barn, and co... on Union Park; will sell cheap for ... buy a good home in one of the finest lo... WALKER & LOWELL, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND B... dwelling, with furniture, barn and ... leen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot ... repair, with modern improvements ... LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. ... some marble-front houses, 12 roo... &c.; has a large barn, carriage house ... and a large portion of purchase money ... property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., ...

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN. ... when you can buy a good lot on ... near the fire limits, and inside ... lots, for from $400 to $500, for small pa... years' time? Our title is perfect; you ... warrantee deed when you make the ... STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., ... Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BA... Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Ta... Parties wishing to build, no money re... new homes containing 10 rooms each ... on terms to suit. Inquire on premi... WELL, or at 185 South Clark-st., in b...

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING... Webster-av., reasonable price... MEAD & COE, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE CORNER... inside lot, on North Dearborn-st. ... 13 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE... dwellings from $3,000 to $30,000; ... ER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,650 WILL BUY ... tage and lot on South Side. W... LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$3,650 WILL BUY ... tage and lot on the South Side. ... Room 7, 48 VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS LO... investigate. 900 feet on Prair... Park, at a big bargain. J. HENRY ... born-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x180 FEET, ... Madison-st., between Laflin and ... frame house on rear of lot. SNYDE... Building, northeast corner Monroe a...

FOR SALE—180 FEET FRONTIN... stead-st., opposite the beautiful ... Hospital, very cheap. Also, 44, 80, or 160 acres (choice) on ... on Heights, part cash and long ti... Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN... 170 feet corner Forty-fifth-st. and ... 24x180, on Calumet-av., near Twenty... 2-story and basement brick house on ... Twenty-ninth-st. ... 150 Dearborn-st., Room 8, ...

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL ... two new houses, with large lots, ... at Wheaton. SPRUANCE, PRES... Chamber Commerce, corner Washing...

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS... Van Buren-sts., east of Californ... really worth about $1,200. D. W... Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 21... for sale on monthly payment... Wabansia-av., between State-st. ... quire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corn... son-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BUR... Fifty-ninth-st., $800 per lot, ... time to suit. ULRICH & BOND, ...

FOR SALE—A 21-ROOM HOUSE ... Larrabee-st., near Elm, only $4,... 25 feet front lot adjoining above, $... CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48X180 ON STATE ... C., B. & Q. Crossing; only offe... MEAD & COE, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—119 PEORIA-ST., ... 50-foot lot; only $6,000. MEA... Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYME... 25x125 feet, on West Lake, Ran... and Madison-sts., near depot on ... near the city limits; near Central ... works. WM. D. PALMER & CO., ...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2... a house on each 25 feet, Nos. 74 ... St. Will take a farm as part pay... Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madi...

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. ... Estate Agent, 69 Clark-st., oppo... 130 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thir... taken at once; long time. 10 acres near great Northwestern s... 60 acres at Washington Heights, a... division and immediate sale.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRAB... on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixt... market price by $35 on the foot, if ... S. BROWN & D. HORTON, Room ... Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND B... with all modern improvements ... Twenty-sixth-st.; possession May 1... on Calumet and Indiana-avs. F. A. ... TON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dea...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS NE... new factory; would exchange for ... EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-... Offices 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, ... minutes' ride, four blocks from ... s, and markets convenient; $6,00... and lot close to station, same place... EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison... Offices 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY ... brick house, corner of Archer ... Rents for $140 per month. Price, $... O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st. ...

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., ... and basement house, 14 rooms, ... provements; good barn and carriage ... with or without furniture at a ba... L. FAKE & Co., 88 Washington-st., ...

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HO... Ontario and State-sts.; octag... tion; all conveniences. HOWARD...

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HO... marble front block, southeast c... and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and base... manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 Eas...

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE F... with all improvements, on P... CANFIELD & MATTESON, 85 ...

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE ... house (new) containing 12 roo... mantels, etc., with lot 25x125 feet, ... near Van Buren; a very pleasant ... on easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, ...

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME T... house (new) containing 10 roo... st., and all modern improvements ... ocated on Walnut-st., near Leavitt ... ocation, and very cheap; price, $5,... M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madis...

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT GREA... Michigan-av., between Twe... third-sts.; immediate possession ... complete order, all modern impro... carriage house in rear; will sell fo... without. Apply on premises or to ... Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAI... two-story and basement brick ... improvements, bay window, &c., ... Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and ... Apply at the house, or a... CHAS. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ... brick house; all modern improv... bargain. J. C. McCORD & CO., ...

FOR SALE—A NEW 1½ STORY ... pleasantly situated and very ne... terms easy; also a number of othe... rent and for sale. W. P. JONES, ... Block.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID C... on Dexter-av., near Forty-... one-third cash, balance easy te... CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 9-ROOM COTT... Waller-st., near Twelfth, onl... $1,200 cash. B. F. CLARKE & ...

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ... brown stone front house, 13 ... and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & L... Northeast corner Monroe and ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 1½-STORY HOUSE ON Davis-st., and 24-foot lot, nearly new, 8 rooms, water, all complete, for $2,750; terms, $400 cash, $1,200 5 years' time, balance $50 per month.
Also, good wide 4-room cottage, with 36 feet front by 124, bay window, on Davis-st., near Fulton, for $2,650; terms, about $300 cash, $900 1 year, balance 5 years.
One lot, 25x125, Ogden-av., south of Twelfth-st.; price, $1,000; avenue 150 feet wide; very cheap.
West Lake-st., corner Valentine, two blocks west of Western-av., 78½ feet on Lake-st.; this is a speculation and a bargain, being enough for block of stores, just out of fire limits, which would pay a large rental; incumbrance of $1,800 running 5 years.
A fine residence on Fulton-st., between Oakley and Western-av., 1½ stories and basement; gas-pipes and water on both floors; lot 25x140; shade trees, and first-class neighborhood; price, $4,200; easy terms.
Also, in same block, 50x140, first-class house and all improvements, built last fall for own use; price, $7,500, half cash.
Lot on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st.
House and lot on Walnut-st., near Oakley, 11 rooms, 1½ stories and basement; price, $4,500.
All of the above are good, well-built houses; not shanties; titles perfect. The most valuable corner outside of fire limits, 50x140, corner of Fulton and Oakley-sts., at $100 per foot. Apply between 10 and 5 o'clock, at Room 16, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., Market-st. entrance. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., 90 FEET NEAR Market-st.
State-st., 33 feet near Erie-st.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 97x160 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., 66x130.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 150x140.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 150x160.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 50x180.
Adams-st., near Western-av., 2-story frame house, with lot, 50x125.
Jackson-st., near Western-av., 2-story frame house, lot 25 or 100x125 feet.
Adams-st., near Aberdeen, two 3-story and basement houses, lot 50x100.
Lake-st., near Halsted, 74x195 feet, with buildings.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, 80x125.
Wilcox-st., near California-av., two lots.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Twentieth-sts.
25x180 feet on Indiana-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.
Lots on Twenty-second, Moore, and Ambrose-sts., near Blue Island-av. and McCormick's reaper factory, very cheap and on easy terms.
125x165 feet, corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st., at a bargain. E. R. HORD & CO., 80 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LARGE BUILDING LOT ON Jackson-st., near Western-av. Best bargain offered in that vicinity. SHINN, 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP THIS WEEK, first-class marble front house, Wabash-av. south of Twenty-fifth-st.; elegantly finished, modern improvements, and barn. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON POLK-ST., near Blue Island-av. street cars, very cheap, only $1,600. SHINN, 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-AV., near Western-av., cheap if taken soon. SHINN, 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-st.; also cottages on Washington, Park-av., Walnut, and Fulton-sts. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 100 THIRD-AV., WITH DEARBORN-st. front; a bargain; two-story brick; $15,000; cash $3,500; balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE, MICHIGAN, WABASH-avs.; elegant houses, at great bargains; house $4,000; monthly payments. S. MEARS, 143 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, ON LEASED ground, gas, water, barn, and coal-shed, fronting east on Union Park; will sell cheap for cash; a rare chance to buy a good home in one of the finest locations in Chicago. WALKER & LOWELL, 173 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041, VERY HANDSOME marble-front house, 13 rooms, billiard-room, &c.; has a large barn, carriage house, &c.; terms easy, and a large portion of purchase money can remain on the property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN. WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $400 to $500, for small payment down and two years' time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and warrantee deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 8 new houses containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance in terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING-ST., NORTH OF Webster-av.; reasonable prices and easy terms. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE CORNERS AND ONE FINE inside lot, on North Dearborn-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—SEVERAL FINE dwellings from $8,000 to $30,000; terms easy. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,650 WILL BUY THE BEST COTTAGE and lot on South Side. W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$2,650 WILL BUY THE BEST COTTAGE and lot on the South Side. JOHN R. LEWIS, Room 7, 48 VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS LOOK HERE AND investigate. 300 feet on Prairie-av., close to the Park, at a big bargain. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x180 FEET, SOUTH SIDE OF Madison-st., between Laflin and Loomis-sts. Good frame house on rear of lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—186 FEET FRONTING EAST ON HALSTED-st., opposite the beautiful grounds of Marine Hospital, very cheap.
Also, 40, 80, or 160 acres (choice) on ridge at Washington Heights, part cash and trade. Inquire at Room 2, 139 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
175 feet corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
25x180, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $125.
2-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. J. HENRY WEIL,
150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE two new houses, with large lots, in Maywood, and one at Wheaton. SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., No. 7 Chamber Commerce, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av.; $900 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 314 PORTLAND-AV. for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wabansia-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Fifty-ninth-st.; $600 per lot, $50 cash, balance on time to suit. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 21-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LOT, ON Larrabee-st., near Elm, only $4,600; easy terms. Also 24 feet front lot adjoining above, $2,500. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48X180 ON STATE-ST., ADJOINING C. B. & Q. Crossing; only offered for a few days. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—119 PEORIA-ST., 2-STORY FRAME 50-foot lot; only $8,000. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHEAP LOTS 25x125 feet, on West Lake, Randolph, Washington, and Madison-sts., near depot on the Galena Railroad near the city limits; near Central Park and the new car-works. WM. D. PALMER & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—25 OR 50 FEET, WITH a house on each 25 feet, Nos. 74 and 76 South Peoria-st. Will take a farm as part pay. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 69 Clark-st., opposite court-house:
120 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; a bargain if taken at once; long time.
10 acres near great Northwestern shops, cheap.
6 acres at Washington Heights, splendid place for subdivision and immediate sale.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at less than the market price by $25 on the foot, if taken this week. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, with all modern improvements, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; possession May 1. Also several houses on Calumet and Indiana-avs. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS NEAR McCORMICK'S new factory; would exchange for North Side property. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Offices 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND 16 ACRES, 20 minutes' ride, four blocks from depot, schools, churches, and markets convenient; $6,000, easy terms. House and lot close to station, same place, $1,700, $30 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Offices 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 810—3-STORY and basement house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; good barn and carriage-house; house will be sold with or without furniture at a great bargain. FRED. L. FAKE & Co., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, CORNER OF Ontario and State-sts.; octagon front; elegant location; all conveniences. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE with all improvements, on Park-av., near Leavitt-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE 2-STORY FRAME house (new) containing 12 rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, etc., with lot 25x125 feet, situated on Paulina-st., near Van Buren; a very pleasant location; price, $8,000, on easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY FRAME house (new) containing 10 rooms, marble mantels, &c., and all modern improvements, with lot 30x130 feet, located on Walnut-st., near Leavitt. This is an excellent location, and very cheap; price, $5,500, very easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT GREAT BARGAIN, NO. 810 Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; immediate possession; large house 14 rooms, complete order, all modern improvements; good barn and carriage house in rear; will sell it furnished complete or without. Apply on premises or to R. W. CANNON, at Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., 1368 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at office, 4 Wabash-av., CHAS. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; all modern improvements; at a decided bargain. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 1½-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, pleasantly situated and very neatly finished; price low, terms easy; also a number of other houses and stores to rent and for sale. W. P. JONES, Sr., Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, WITH LOT, on Dexter-av., near Forty-seventh-st., only $2,800; one-third cash, balance easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-ROOM COTTAGE WITH LOT, ON Waller-st., near Twelfth, only $1,300; easy terms, or $1,200 cash. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house, 11 rooms, corner Park-av. and Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—TWO fine brick houses, Indiana-av., near State-st.; very low, only ¼ cash, balance 5 years.
11-room house, lot, and barn, Huron-st., near Clark, $6,000, ½ cash, balance 4 years; 8 per cent.
Fine swell-front, 125-foot lot, east of Dearborn-st., and north of Chicago-av.; wants an offer.
8 two-story frame houses, west of Lincoln Park, with lots and barns; $3,000 to $4,000; ¼ cash.
3 two-story brick basement houses, barns, 30-foot lot to each; same locality; $4,500 to $5,700.
129 fine grove lots, 2 to 5 blocks north of Lincoln Park; $550 to $1,250; ¼ cash.
200 lots, west of Lincoln Park; $850 to $1,500.
Fine residence lots on all streets on the North Side.
North Side our specialty.
LINN & HAWKINSON, northwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHINGTON-st.:
$1,500—Lot 25x125, on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne.
$160 per foot—25x125, on Cottage-place and Thirty-second-st.
$100 per foot—50x125, on VanBuren-st., near Honore, south front, $500 down, balance long time.
$800—50x125, corner lot, on Evergreen and Linden-avs.
AT MAPLEWOOD.
$4,000—50-acre farm, well improved, at Downer's Grove, one mile from depot, beautiful ground.
$100 per foot—75x175, east front, on Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS IN WISNER'S ADDITION, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversy-st.; on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments; no payment down required of those who build. Call at our office (open evenings), and we will show this property. 138 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—46½ FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st.; cheap, and long time. NELSON & THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 48x180 ON STATE-ST., CORNER Burlington Railroad crossing. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—99 YEARS AT FIXED rates: 25x44 feet on State-st., near Randolph. 25x110 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House. 25x170 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, with house No. 461.
These are the only leases of the kind in market, and, as there are no reappraisals, they are much better than a fee of the property. Will be sold for a reasonable bonus, if taken immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 69 Clark-st. (opposite court-house):
Handsome marble front dwelling, Wabash-av.; price, $16,000, partly time, or for unimproved lots.
Brick basement house, Prairie-av., 10 rooms; $5,800.
New 8-room houses, just south of city limits, in the grove, part monthly payments, $2,600.
Lot, Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st., 5 years' time.
Lot, Twenty-fifth-st., $1,000; long time.
Lot, Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., $1,800.
80 feet, Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av., cheap.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS: WE CAN SHOW you several choice pieces on the C., B. & Q. and Chicago & Great Western, on which a large advance will be made this year. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD TO-DAY—25x125 on Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY 2 HOUSES ON South Park-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-st., with lot 50x180 feet, for $22,000; this is desirable property, and no trade taken. E. S. HULBURD, 26 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 506 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS FRONTING ON UNION, Sherman, and Wallace-sts., two blocks from the Transit House. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire every morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock, at the Stock Yards Exchange of J. SEBOR.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY FRAME houses, nine rooms each, on Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. Hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels, etc. Lots 22x125 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X75 FEET, FRONTING ON BOTH Michigan and Water-sts., North Side. Will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 12 rooms; large lot, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on Drexel-av., near Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—200X175 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner of Fifteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X178½ FEET ON INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—5 ACRES CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—48x172 FEET EAST front on Wabash-av., between Washington and Madison-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, octagon front, and all modern improvements, on Hamilton-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Lots 25x125 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON THE AVENUE if sold to-day: 100x175 on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Inquire M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Park and Oakwood Boulevards; also, on Egan, Vincennes, Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY GO WEST WHEN YOU CAN buy 80-acre farm in Jefferson County, Illinois, good soil, partially improved, with dwelling, for $600, on long time? Worth double. Must sell. MRS. C. E. SHUNWISE, 536 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO city or suburban property. Two first-class stores in the city of Janesville, Wis. These stores are new and have been occupied by the same firm since built at a good rental. They are situated in the center of the best business portion of Main-st.; front, 44 ft.; depth, 160 ft.; four stories high, with basement; built in modern style with Milwaukee pressed brick. Also, for sale or exchange, several improved farms in the vicinity of the same city. Apply to HENRY McKEY, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "Steele Farm," in the town of Northfield, situate 3 miles from Winnetka, and near station on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; it consists of 140 acres, 30 acres being timber, balance under cultivation; has good house, barns, and living spring. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a farm of 120 acres of prime prairie land in Boone County, Iowa. Address GEO. F. FARRAR, 598 South Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT CENTRALLY LOCATED IN Englewood, suitable for a church. Address M, P O Box 8000.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY FOR READY CUSTOMERS, on the South Side. J. HENRY WEIL.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN LYONS TOWNSHIP, between the Alton R. R. and Lake township. Address G 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY FOR READY CUSTOMERS, on the South Side. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

WANTED—10 TO 40 ACRES IN GOOD LOCALITY in suburbs for investment; can pay all or half cash. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS; also lots on West Harrison and West Van Buren-sts., for immediate sale. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, HOUSES and lots, and good residence lots on North, West and South Sides. Property left entirely with us will receive extra attention. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, 6 OR 8-ROOM COTTAGE west of Union Park, south of Lake, valued at $4,000 to $5,000. LEONARD & VAN ARMAN, 16 Boone Block.

WANTED—MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE OR FIRST-class cottage to move; must be on South Side. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

LOST.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth-sts., a gold band bracelet, oak leaf pattern, with an inscription engraved upon the inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to F. B. MARSHALL, at 946 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

LOST—A SMALL PACKAGE OFF ONE OF THE United States Express wagons in going from the corner of Randolph and Market-sts., to the corner of Madison and Franklin-sts. It was marked J. E. Hirsh & Co., 200 East Madison-st., Chicago. The finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to the United States Express Office, 87 and 89 East Washington-st.

LOST—A STRAYED FROM THE BARN IN REAR of 510 Wabash-av. on the morning of April 3d, a milch cow about five years old, color red, horns small and regular with a rope around them. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to Bassett's Livery Stable in rear of 506 Wabash-av. EDWARD B. RICE.

LOST—A MEDIUM SIZED COACH SLUT ANSWERING to the name of Lovely, left the owner at Sixteenth-st., near Centre-av. on the 4th inst. Any information left at 73 Blue Island-av., or at 161 West Polk-st. will be thankfully received and properly rewarded.

LOST—APRIL 3, ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK, A CUSHION, on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. The lady that found it will please return it to 336½ South State-st., or leave word where it can be found.

LOST—A PHYSICIAN'S VISITING-BOOK. DR. F. B. Norcom. Leave at GALE & BLOCKI'S, 35 South Clark-st., where a suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, A MINK collar, on Twenty-second-st., between Indiana and Wabash-av. Finder please leave at 12 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A LADY'S BLACK OPERA-HOOD OR scarf. The finder will be rewarded, and receive thanks of owner, by returning to 65 Aberdeen-st.; was lost on West Adams-st. last night.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 358 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, 9x14 AND 10x12 new glazed sash, for want of room. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PROPERTY.
160 acres in Sec. 12, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
120 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14.
240 acres in Sec. 25 and 27, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
5, 10, and 20 acres in Vincennes Road Addition in Sec. 19, 37, 14; fine property; depot on ground; streets open.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, JUST EAST OF WASHINGTON Heights; $375 per acre; also, 25 acres on the Ridge. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER LOT, at Englewood, near Normal School, 170x150; cheap. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—4 TEN-ACRE BLOCKS, AND 3 FIVE-acre blocks, near Humboldt and Wicker's Parks, from $500 to $3,000 per acre; also, 184 acres adjoining Lombard-st.; high grove land, at a great sacrifice, only $16,000; on easy terms. LINN & HAWKINSON, 89 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ADJOINING NORWOOD Park, $325 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance in three years. Best bargain in market. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS, a number of the best lots at the lowest price; one-fourth cash, balance in four years. This property will double in value in one year. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—CHOICE VARIETY of residences, vacant lots, and acre tracts. Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GET IN DEBT, YOUNG MAN, AND learn to save money in choice lots around the Normal School Park at Englewood; $350 to $500. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, ON JUNCTION-AV., WEST of Western-av. Inquire of owner, at Hardware Store, 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LARGE lot at Ravenswood. M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AT RAVENSWOOD; no cash required of those who build. M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHEATON, ILL., ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago, good houses and lots, well fruited, from $1,200 to $6,000. Also, farms near from $60 to $82 per acre. Come and see. H. W. COBB, Real Estate Dealer, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT EVANSTON 23 FEET front by 150 deep for $350. ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or 10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DESIRABLE GROVE LOT adjoining my residence in Winnetka. GEORGE W. KINNEY, Room 1, 171 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES FOR subdivision at Lombard, by L. C. KEELER, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A VERY NICE NEW house with all modern improvements at Hinsdale; fine grounds, near depot. Apply at my office, 2 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON NORTHWEST CORNER Fiftieth-st. and Michigan-av., very cheap.
100 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth.
50 feet, Wabash-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
50 feet, State-st., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,
88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—THREE CHOICE residences, and several building lots; convenient to depot. Inquire at depot for C. P. PEASE.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW STATION—A TWO-story and brick basement house and lot, No. 19 Lake-av.; modern improvements; cottages 21 and 23 Cossett-st., near Randolph-st. cars, cheap; must sell soon. Apply to OWNER, Room 7, No. 175 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE THAT HAS NO EQUAL in build, style, or finish in Hyde Park; large lot; good location; nice grove; one block from street cars. Apply to the owner, fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st., on Evans-av., near Cottage Grove. FRANK BENNETT.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN NORTHEAST ¼ SECTION 11, 39, 13; boulevard runs through it; will divide it, if wished. This can be retailed at a large profit on price asked; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS—WE still have about
SEVENTY LOTS
a few blocks from these shops, and near the city limits, which we offer for sale for a short time only, on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, and at low prices. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN SEC. 17, 39, 14.
37 acres in Sec. 12, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 14.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, NEAR ENGLEWOOD, only $1,000 per acre; property adjoining sold for $1,500. Also, 40 acres at South Lynn, at $650 per acre; worth $1,000. These are great bargains. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 15, 39, 13, fronting Madison-st.
16¾ acres in northwest ¼ Section 24, 40, 13.
13 acres in K. K. Jones' Subdivision in Section 28, 40, 13.
40 acres in southeast ¼ Section 27, 39, 13.
SOUTH DIVISION.
10 acres southwest corner Western-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
5 acres corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.
10 acres in Section 15, 38, 14. MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO ASSIST in running a riding-gallery, with $200, to become half owner. No other need apply. Inquire at 487 West Lake.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN with small capital to take half interest in a first-class and well-established photograph gallery of nine years' standing; good business; experience not necessary; a good chance for a young man to learn and establish himself in the business for little money. Address for one week, S O C, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HALF interest in the carpentering business, doing a first-class trade. Inquire rear of 19 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN A GOOD paying manufacturing business; $600 down; no attention paid to answers unless real name is given, stating where an interview may be had. Address F 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE MILLING business; No. 1 location. WILLIAMS & TURMAN, Laclede, Linn County, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man having a good knowledge of the grocery business, first-class references, and about $1,500, can get an interest in a well established trade by addressing H 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY, either lady or gentleman, or will sell. Address L 18, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMMISSION house of this city, doing a large and prosperous trade, an active business man with a capital of $5,000. Answer with references to G 71, care Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CAPITAL in the gents' furnishing and shirt business by an experienced cutter with a large line of customers. The best of references given and required. Address F 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 capital to take financial management of a profitable manufacturing business; goods staple, profits large. Address G 2, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, CAN MAKE room for 50 more horses. Can sell this day 100 of the right kind of stock; ready demand for all styles and weights. Have a few fall rigs on hand that must be sold to-day. All that either wish to buy or sell come and see us, and we will do you good. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A CAR LOAD OF HORSES JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, consisting of draught, business, and some speedy horses. Call and examine our stock. WHEELER & COOK, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons, and one open yacht box buggy, cheap, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HEAD YOUNG FIRST-CLASS horses, including one matched carriage team. JOSEPH LAMB & CO., corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 165 South Clinton-st.

FOR GOOD LIVERY AND GOOD STABLING GO to Omaha Stables, 167 and 168 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—PAIR YOUNG BLACK MARES, FIVE single driving-horses, all young and sound, at Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALE HORSES; WE HAVE customers every day, at Omaha stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 and 168 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH PERFORATING MACHINE for manufacturing patterns for stamping. Also, the largest selection of patterns in the United States, and receipts for making all colors of powder, and the good will of a large city and country trade. Will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, DESKS, WINDOW-shades, and carpets. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 28 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 111 and 113 Eleventh-st., near Blue Island-av. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND COUNTERS AT 180 West Madison-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—MANTELS AND GRATES—A STOCK of 150 marble and stone mantels; to be sold very cheap, at 408 Butterfield-st., north of Twenty-ninth-st., by H. GAMMERDINGER.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF LIQUORS, SUCH AS Bourbons, brandies, port wine, etc., cheap for cash. Inquire of C. MARKUS, 199 Milwaukee-av., between 9 and 12 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOUR BARREL ICE-BOX FOR SALOON, at 180 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A REFRIGERATOR AND HAT RACK, nearly new. Call at 147 South State-st., after 2 p. m. Friday or Saturday.

FOR SALE—STEREOPTICON, McALLISTER'S best, 25 pictures, cost $135, for sale low. Apply to F. H. LOUD, Bienis House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM 230 MICHIGAN-AV., ON Wednesday morning, an Italian grey-hound, answering to the name of "Dandy." Had on a brass-collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the dog at above address.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS 100 FEET AND UPWARD, at East end Erie-st bridge, for coal or lumber, etc. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY R. C. COLE & CO., 133 LASALLE-ST.:
house 10 rooms, modern, 151 Twenty-first-st.
Green-st., 145, fine house, large lot, $1,000.
North Peoria-st., 144, cottage 6 rooms, $40.
Madison-st., 923, store and dwelling above.
Butterfield-st., 610, arranged for two families.
Burnside-st., 225, house has 11 rooms, $50.
South Hoyne-st., 142, good house, $25.
South Peoria-st., 131, house 2-story and large lot.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE 2-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,500. Also, the 3-story marble front dwelling No. 10 Eldridge-court; rent, $1,800. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NEARLY NEW FIRST-CLASS STORY-and-a-half cottage, and barn, at $40 per month, and furniture for sale, $800; possession 1st of May, or sooner. Apply on premises, 249 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 21 ROOMS, WEST MADISON-st., near Western-av., with a good store, gas and water; first-rate for boarding-house; would rent for saloon and boarding-house. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK BASEMENT AND TWO-story dwelling No. 739 West Monroe-st., containing 10 good-sized rooms, besides closets. Has all the modern improvements. Apply at 96 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—DWELLINGHOUSE 285 WEST TAYLOR-st., corner Aberdeen, 8 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, and gas fixtures. Good barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A pretty, 6-room cottage in good neighborhood on the West Side, south of Madison and west of Halsted-sts. Furniture good and nearly new. Address V 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 2-STORY, BRICK BASEMENT, and barn. Hubbard and Rucker-sts.; all modern improvements. G. P. BAY, 20 Rucker-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461 Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; lot 40x170; good barn, &c. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—SEVERAL COTTAGES AND 2-STORY houses on West Side, from 1st May. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—4 BRICK HOUSES, CORNER VAN BUREN and Throop-sts.; two April 1—one all furnished, and two May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building 946 Wabash-av. Apply to WILSON BROS., southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 683 HUBBARD-ST., 7 ROOMS, water, woodshed, &c.; possession immediately. Apply to CHARLES P. COGGESHALL, 24 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES 1070 and 1072 Wabash-av., in block. Inquire over market corner Twenty-second and State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE ON Twenty-seventh-st., near Garibaldi-st.; $20 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE NO. 106 WALNUT-st.; also 858 West Washington-st. LEONARD & VAN ARMAN, 16 Boone Block.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK FIVE TWO-STORY houses; also two cottages, one furnished. A. T. HENNINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT Highland Park. Address or call at 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE, & CO., NO. 3 Tribune building:
Cottage 23 North Robey-st., $40.
2-story, all modern improvements, 138 North Wood-st.
2-story brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements. 686½ West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., near Wabash-av. Apply at Room 6, 192 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED house, 537 Wabash-av. 12 rooms, bath-room, laundry, etc. Good order and immediate possession. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st., furnished finely, to party who will board four persons. Fine house on Indiana-av., carpeted. Also house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., unfurnished. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 10 ROOMS; ALL MODERN improvements. Furniture for sale. Apply on premises, 1051 Wabash-av. Also, cottage on Twenty-ninth-st., for sale or rent; 8 rooms.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and gas fixtures, No. 283 West Harrison-st.; $900 per year. Apply to E. MORRISON, 125 South Clark-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST., house on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $1,200; present tenant will pay $40 per month for upper front room; a responsible party only, that can purchase $320 worth of furniture and pay cash, can secure the lease.

TO RENT—MAY 1, AS A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, first-class marble front residence on Wabash-av.; price, $2,000, and water rent. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE IN REAR OF 902 Wabash-av., $20 per month. E. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale, 265 South Morgan-st. A good chance for parties wishing to keep house. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK WITH LOTS IN THE REAR on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 200 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 62 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 492 NORTH CLARK-st., 6 rooms, to man and wife for a year at $30 per month, in advance. Apply first floor of premises.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Also suite of unfurnished parlors to rent. 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, or whole floor consisting of four rooms, unfurnished, if desired. Residence, 849 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 203 WABASH-AV., LODGING ROOM unfurnished, excepting carpet; excellent location. Call or address as above.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories 308 State-st.; rooms 25x95; will rent separate or together; rent very low to a good tenant. Room 1, 126 South Clark-st. A. H. WHITE.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD FOR gentleman and wife, elegant suite front rooms, furnished; private family, South Side. References required. Address A B W, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 230 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING I NOW OCCUPY FROM April 15 or May 1. Apply on premises, 728 State-st. W. F. McLAUGHTON.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, WELL QUALIFIED for butcher or grocery. 50 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE ANDREWS BUILDING. First-class in every respect. Also, large hall on fourth floor, suitable for a society or lodge. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st., Andrews Building.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE FOR MANUFACTURING or storage, 40x80, 2-story and basement, Calhoun-place, rear of 184 and 186 East Washington-st. Apply 13, 15, and 17 Market-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD TENANT IS WANTED FOR A store to be erected this spring, 25x100, four stories, stone front, on Wabash-av., directly opposite the Matteson House. It will be rented together or in floors. Address C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 220 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, WELL LIGHTED AND WELL finished, at low rates, $15 and $20 per month, at 47 LaSalle-st., opposite Metropolitan Block. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Piko's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE 25X110, AND BASEMENT, 953 Wabash-av., under Bigelow House; first-class location for family grocery store. Apply to WILSON BROS., southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORE, 285 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.; now occupied as a grocery; with or without the fine residence above. Apply at house next east.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND ROOMS SOUTHWEST corner of Clark and Madison-sts.; also, the rooms that National Bank of Commerce now occupies. L. C. KEELER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BARN AT 706 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT—STORES 163 AND 165 FIFTH-AV. 4-story and basement marble-front. Rent reasonable to good tenants. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, 308 State-st. 3 floors, 25x95 each. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 78 and 80 State-st. Singly or together. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A LIGHT OFFICE. 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 241 WEST MADISON-st.; good reliable business test, clairvoyant, physical, healing, and developing mediums, tell of business, marriages, journeys, lost or stolen property, reveal past, present, and future events, cure all diseases that are curable. Seances every evening, at which many faces appear and are recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours. First-class mediums wanted at once.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSEY. Consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 209 W. Madison-st., Room 45.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also, physical examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF PORTABLE AND stationary engines, planers and matchers, surface planers, resawing machines, moulding machines; sash, door and blind machines; the Universal wood worker, Universal boring machine; stave, shingle and heading machinery; Sturtevant blowers, engine lathes, drills, iron planers, chucks, etc.; Ruger's cracker machinery; scroll saw machinery, all sizes, Blake pumps, leather and rubber belting, hose, files, lace leather, governors; Brown's valves; whistles, iron pipe, all styles of cups and brass goods, shafting, pulleys, hangers, couplings, saw mills and machinery supplies. We keep on hand the largest assortment of machinery kept in the West. Give us a call before purchasing, at ROCHESTER MACHINE MANUFACTURING CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A GOOD steam pump of 3 inches outlet or over. Address 538 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTY WITHOUT CHILDREN, who can give good reference, wishes to get a house of 14 or 16 rooms on one of the avenues, south of Sixteenth-st. and north of Twenty-second-st.; board family and privately of few other boarders. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, MODERATE sized residence on the South Side, north of Twenty-fourth-st. and east of State, or on the West Side, east of Ashland-av.; must be in a nice neighborhood and not to exceed a $1,000 rent. Address, giving location, description, and rent, E 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 1ST OF MAY OR EARLIER, a cottage or house of 7 or 8 rooms, on West Side, north of Harrison and south of Fulton-sts., within two miles of State-st. Family small, and best of references given as to respectability and promptness. Parties answering will please state full particulars as to price, location, &c. K 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE CAN RENT ANY NUMBER of houses between now and May 1. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD on South or West Side, a good house (new one preferred) of 8 or 10 rooms; modern improvements. Will pay a reasonable rent. References satisfactory. Address H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping by a man and his wife; best of city references given. Address Box 15, Briggs House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 7 rooms and barn, for a family of 4; prompt payment and good tenant. Address STRICKLAND, 176 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, 6 to 9 rooms, good locality, south of Randolph-st., modern improvements, with yard room preferred. Address JOHN SHERWOOD, 103 and 105 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE WITH DINING-room and kitchen on main floor; with yard and barn; must be east of State-st., and south of Division. J W W, 401 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 or 12 rooms; would board owner for rent, or take furniture in exchange for board. Address G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR FAMILY OF four persons; will pay about $40; can take possession after April 10. Address, stating price and location, B. F. WILLIS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OR COTTAGE from $500 to $1,500 per year. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms on West Side, east of Centre-av. Rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address G 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR family of 3, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Can refer to present landlord. Address, with particulars, Carrier 38.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PROMPT TENANT (small family), house 5 or 6 rooms on West Side, between Adams and Fulton-sts. Address P, Room 5, Major Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, DRY CELLAR, for storage, and office room on first or second floor. P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ABOUT 8 ROOMS, modern improvements, no basement, good location, family of 3. COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE ALCOVE ROOMS newly painted and calsomined, furnished or unfurnished, with board; no moving in May.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board, for two gentlemen. Families accommodated with table board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE)—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; large front room for gentleman and wife, $14.

554 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS SINGLE, OR IN suites for first-class families; also for gentlemen, with references. Table boarders wanted.

575 STATE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN elegant front room suitable for 4 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply in FULL AND PLENTY DINING ROOMS.

604 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suite of rooms. Also, a single room.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board. Reference required; accommodations first-class.

BAYLEY HOTEL, NO. 653 and 655 STATE-ST., near Thirteenth—A few more first-class boarders wanted. Prices from $6 to $7 per week. Call and see.

FOUR GENTLEMAN BOARDERS WANTED. Pleasant home; all modern improvements; no other boarders, near Douglas-place, east of South Park boulevard. Address F 26, Tribune office.

West Side.

74 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARD AND PLEASANT room for two gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front single room, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN—TWO large front rooms, furnished, with large closets, for genteel boarders; 1 single room for a gentleman; none need apply but those who wish to be permanent.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE VERY LARGE UNFURNISHED and one elegantly furnished room, with board. Location, house and accommodations No. 1.

Country.

EVANSTON—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, with board, one block south of the Ladies' College; also accommodations for a horse and buggy. Address Box 1797, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family where there are no other boarders. L 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTH Dearborn-st., south of Chicago-av., one large front room, suitable for two single gentlemen. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN BETWEEN MORGAN and Centre-av, south of Madison. Address N 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES board in private family or small boarding house; does not object to room with another. East of State-st and north of Twentieth. Address, with terms and particulars, F 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR WHERE there are a few boarders, for a gentleman and wife; don't wish to pay over $14 per week; location West Side, east of Ashland-av.; references given. Address N 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE family where there are none or few boarders. References given. Address Box 23, P O.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for self, wife, boy 5, girl 3, and nurse girl; have furniture willing to dispose of; would like to teach music towards payment, having had 10 years' experience; willing to pay in advance; terms must be reasonable; will be permanent with right party. Address, for three days, L 17, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry; old gold, silver, fine arms, and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

DISTINGUISHED LOVERS—FOR 25 CENTS I will mail the Literary Varieties, monthly paper, one year to any address. E. N. FULLER (not Phoenix), P. O. Box 3, Chicago.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO HAVE COMPLEXIONS as fair as the rose, send $1 to Prof. JULES DOURE, 536 Lake-st., Room 8, and he will send you his six remedies for the removal of tan, freckles, sunburn, pimples, eruptions, wrinkles. Single remedy, 25 cents.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED, TO CONTRACT TO build a brick house; builder to furnish all material. Part land, balance cash. Address WINGAY, 76 West Van Buren-st.

TO BUY AND SELL—PATENT RIGHTS—AT Stoner's Inventors' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—WANTED to give as part payment a lot 48x176 feet on Evans-av, north of Forty-fourth-st., west front, at fair value for masonry or carpenter and joiner work of three 3-story and basement brick dwellings to be erected in the North Division east of Clark and south of Chicago-av. Apply to PIERCE & BROWER, 98 Madison-st.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WEARING APPAREL, use Chemical Lint. By mail, 25 cents. M. LA RANSIEUR & CO., 255 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN OFFICE COUNTER, about 10x12 feet, with round corner. Address G 63, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV. PROPERTY-OWNERS, BETWEEN Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third-sts., are desired to call at my office for the purpose of determining the most suitable and speedy method of improving said avenue by the planting of trees. S. E. GROSS, Room 15 Major Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS wanted to canvass the city of Chicago and vicinity for the Hewitt Fluting and polishing Iron (patented Feb. 18, 1873), acknowledged by all to be the cheapest, most durable, finest finished, and the most perfect fluting and polishing iron in the market. Agents wanted also throughout the whole United States. Separate territory given to each agent. This is certainly the greatest opportunity ever offered to agents. This iron is sold exclusively by agents. A few good general agents wanted to take hold of States and attend to local agents. Circulars and terms sent by mail. Call or address HEWITT MANUFACTURING CO., 15 Otis Block, 132 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ATTACHMENTS for constant use on sewing machines; indispensable. G. W. COOK & CO., 125 South Clark-st., Room 51.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX—TO TAKE county agencies. New articles; 200 per cent profit. Sample, 25 cents. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT young men or women can clear $15 a week with the fastest-selling household articles extant. Circulars and samples free. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, non-partisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 2ND INST., A HORSE; OWNER can have same by proving property and paying charges. Rear of 170 and 172 Randolph-st.

FOUND—ON APRIL 3, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING a small sum of money. Can have same by applying at 449 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROCERY salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR wholesale house; 10 railroad laborers, company work and free fare; also, men to work in city. 137 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN LIVING WITH HIS parents, who is quick at figures and writes a good hand, as clerk in a bank. Address, in own hand writing, NATIONAL, care Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD REFERENCES to make himself generally useful in a grocery store. Apply at 381 Hubbard-st., immediately. M. DOWLING.

WANTED—A BOY WITH A GOOD KNOWLEDGE of the retail drug business. WM. L. HARCOURT, 144 North Morgan-st., corner Hubbard.

WANTED—A DELIVERY CLERK, ONE THAT understands the grocery business. Apply, F. F. WEBSTER, 151 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD BENCH AND MACHINE hands for sash, doors, and blinds; good wages and steady work. RODWAY, SMITH & CO. Manufacturers, 22 to 30 Third-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN BOILER-MAKERS, used to custom-work; good wages will be paid to first-class hands. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—TAILORS, IMMEDIATELY, TO GO TO Galva, Ill., good coatmakers, pantmakers, and vestmakers can have constant employment at good prices. Apply at Anderson's European Hotel, 145 Madison-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. C. B. FINCH.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 76 EAST Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE TRIMMER IMMEDIATELY; the highest wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at 222 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PANT-MAKER FOR custom work, to go in the country. Steady work and good pay guaranteed, and half traveling expenses refunded. For particulars inquire at 191 Blue Island-av. None except a good hand need apply.

WANTED—AT R. R. DONNELLEY'S, ONE GOOD music compositor. Inquire at 103 and 105 Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER. CALL AT 213 South State-st., from 1 to 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, ONE WHO has had experience making street lamps. OTIS & WAIT, 72 East Adams-st.

WANTED—PLASTERING, IN PAYMENT FOR half acre at Washington Heights. Material furnished? Job ready. O. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT COOK, ONE THAT understands his business, habits good and sober, will find constant employment and good wages. Address DOUSMAN HOUSE, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MACHINISTS AT Gard's Machine Shop on Ashland-av., little south of Twenty-second-st. Take Blue Island-av. bus.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODWORKER at 213 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF 14, TO WORK IN A PRINTING office. Must have had some previous experience. Address H 49, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CITY or State, for our Embroidering and Fluting Machine. Address the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT STEWARD FOR six months on small salary, and very easy duties, who can deposit $50 security money. at 162 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—FOUR BELL BOYS FROM 14 TO 16 years old at Transit House.

WANTED—WE HAVE LIGHT, PLEASANT BUSINESS for six active men, $15 to $30 per week, sure money. JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED to make money. One man cleared $47 last week, another young man made $22 in three days, selling our new button-hole cutter, needle threading thimble, and other new articles which sell in every family. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS; wages, $1 per day and board for the whole year round; fare advanced to men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 191 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—3 MEN—$36 A WEEK—$2 PROFIT ON every dollar. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—MEN THAT HAVE A SMALL CASH capital to sell non-explosive, ink-erasers, and other goods that sell at sight at 100 to 300 per cent profit. Best chance ever offered steady men. A. RAY, Room 3, 28 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A RUNNER FOR FRENCH HOTEL and boarding house, at No. 527 South Clark-st., who has been runner before in Chicago and understands the business. None other need apply. Good pay.

WANTED—FOUR MEN, $2 PER DAY, STEADY work, and their wives to keep twenty boarders each; two-story houses all ready. Twenty farm hands, fifty choppers, 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas Pacific. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY TO H. W. WETHERELL'S, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., between 9 and 10 tomorrow morning.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY. Man with $300 for best business chance in city. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—AT THE URLICH HOUSE, CORNER State and Twenty-second-sts. a good porter and two dining-room girls.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 526 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children; German preferred; at 36 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private boarding-house. For one that suits good wages will be paid at 84 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework, at 898 Michigan-av. Good wages if satisfactory.

WANTED—2 GOOD DINING ROOM GIRLS AT THE Northwestern Hotel. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 1386 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. References required. No. 39 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT ONCE, 1310 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COOK, FOR FAMILY OF TEN, WASH and iron for three, 238 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL (with references), to do general housework for a family of two. 517 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING AND WASHING in private family. 1340 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND TAKE care of children, at 137 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. One who is a good laundress. Apply at 176 Twenty-third-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—MILLINERS; 3 GOOD TRIMMERS TO go in the country. Apply to KEITH BROS., 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FANCY BRAID AND fancy hat sewers. Only the best hands need apply, at TURKINGTON'S, 286 State-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP IN LAUNDRY, must understand shirt ironing, SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR HEAD LAUNDRESS, at Briggs House, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT Pearl Laundry, 513 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO two girls if application is made immediately at the Druggists' Label House of J. F. LAWRENCE, 380 Randolph-st., near Ann.

WANTED—GIRL TO FEED CYLINDER PRESSES, Landon & Co., 166 Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BOOKFOLDERS AT 244 AND 246 ILLINOIS-st., east of North State-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER GREAT-Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania. Insurance claims cashed by J. S. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate for five years in sums of $5,000 or $10,000; small commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

I WILL PAY 2½ PER CENT A MONTH FOR $1,000 6 months, secured by chattel mortgage on $3,000 worth of new furniture, insured to protect the loan, and can give the best of references. Principals only that can furnish the money at once address to-day, N 48, Tribune office.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $3,500 on improved city real estate. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other collateral security. C. W. PERKINS, 107 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, 3 to 5 years, at 9 and 10 per cent. Short time paper bought. LEVI WING & CO., 173 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 OR $4,000 FOR 9 MONTHS. Address G 32, Tribune office.

TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY REAL ESTATE $2,000 to $10,000 on five years time; 10 per cent interest. None but principals need apply. Address Y 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 ON A FIRST-class residence on Michigan-av., worth $25,000; will pay a fair interest and 1 per cent commission. Address E 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON GOOD UNIMPROVED property worth $12,000. Principals please apply to MASON & MILLS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 1 YEAR; WILL PAY 10 PER cent; security, inside property, by GEO. C. FRY, Room 20, 84 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THREE SUMS, ONE OF $5,000, $15,000, and one of $17,000, on acre and Boulevard unimproved lands in Cook County, worth double the amount in each; will pay 9 and 10 per cent for same; abstracts and titles perfect; parties having the money will please address L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON GOOD SECURITY AND INTEREST, to aid in refurnishing an old established hotel, situated, for the class of business done, in the best locality in the city. Address E 49, Tribune office.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL LOANS OF $5,000, without delay; also one of $1,000. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

IT WILL PAY TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE pianos which I am selling $150 less than the usual price. Also one fine second-hand piano, 7 octaves, nearly new, for only $200. 251 Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WHO has had five years' experience as a tea-taster, and knows a little of the New York importing and wholesale trade, desires employment; no objection to travel, and not professing to have a trade which he can influence, for he has not; moderate compensation is all that is expected to begin with. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH five years' experience in wholesale business; is a good penman. G. H. HOLD, 336 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Boston, of good habits, don't drink liquors or chew tobacco, as entry clerk, or any position of trust where there is a chance for promotion. Address H 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education and a talent for business, in some good employment; would prefer to assist in book-keeping. Will commence at small wages. Can give recommends for character. Address H 97 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS book-keeper, or in some office where writing will be required. Best of city references given. Address Box 15, Briggs House.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE, OR other store or office; age 19; live with parents. Best of reference. W M L, 131 Madison-st., Room 7.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER THAT understands his business; good recommendations can be furnished. Address E 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PAINTER BY A MAN who has been 12 months at the business. Address Y 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE CLOTHING-house, on stock or in the work-room, or to keep work-book; good city references. Address G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A retail drug-store, having 4 years' experience; speaks German and English; good references given. Address DRUGGIST, 125 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER EXPERIENCED in railway work desires a re-engagement. Address C E, P. O. Box 1155, Rockford, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A good, steady, sober young man. Address or call for two days, G W J, 58 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL gardener and coachman; understands the care of green-house, plants, flowering, shrubs, fruit, and ornamental trees. Address F 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family, thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good city references. Address E 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN for drug or grocery house; well acquainted with both; Illinois preferred to travel in; can furnish reference. Address F 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) to work in a wholesale grocery or commission store, or some other work where he can make himself useful. Address H 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS employment in any capacity, and could keep accounts; would give security if necessary. Address L 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY USEFUL MAN for a farmer, can do all kinds of farming business, such as seed-sowing, mowing, teaming-driving, rick-making, and would defy any man in the land to plough with. Can be seen at the London House, 39 West Adams-st., up to Monday, April 7.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD work nights and mornings for board; understands care of horses and can milk. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS meat business; would make himself generally useful in meat market, and could keep accounts. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A TOBACCO and cigar house, or a confectionery establishment; can loan $2,000 to $3,000; will give the best of references. Address, with full address, stating salary, H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS in same family as cook and second-girl. Please call at 464 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND or kitchen work in a small private family. Best of reference given. Call to-morrow, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 287 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a respectable family, and references given if necessary. Inquire at 30 Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, or to do chamber work; best of city references. Apply at 99 Fourteenth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A FINELY-ESTABLISHED publishing business, to take $1,000 interest. Salary $20 per week. This is a first-class opportunity, and none need apply unless they have the above amount. Address H 46, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED, PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN a healthy portion of the South for sale on reasonable terms, or exchange for real estate or merchandise. Call on or address F. H. LOUD, Bienis House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS buying, can learn of a good opening by addressing, with good city references, E 32, Tribune office.

A WELL ESTABLISHED WINE AND LIQUOR room for sale—Will be sold cheap for cash. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of C. MARKUS, 199 Milwaukee-av., between 9 and 12 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m.

A LADY SKILLED IN THE CARE OF THE SICK, and having $800 worth of furniture, wishes a physician with $500, cash, as partner in a private hospital. Address MRS. S. BATH, care carrier No. 27, Station D.

A CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE or exchange for good real estate; value about $12,000. F 94, Tribune office.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOTEL DOING A GOOD business, for sale, situated near one of our prominent depots. For particulars inquire of S. C. COFFIN, at the Burt House, 218 East Washington-st.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS WILL BE SOLD on liberal terms to a reliable party having a few thousand dollars ready money. Address N 51, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING STATIONERY AND CIGAR store for sale, opposite a railroad depot. Inquire at 87 East Kinzie-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—284 SOUTH MORGAN-st.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE NO. 325 WEST Madison-st., for sale.

FIXTURES AND FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES and teas for sale at a bargain; store can be leased. Apply at 533 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MACHINE SHOP and foundry, doing a good business. A splendid opportunity for the right man; or will take a partner. Address J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

HALF OR WHOLE OF A MEDIUM-SIZED HOTEL, doing a good business, in this city. Part real estate will be taken, balance cash. F 17, Tribune office.

IN ORDER THAT I MAY DEVOTE MORE TIME TO banking, I offer for sale or rent my store room, 26x80, 2 stories high, dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town, surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

PAYING ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING INTERESTS for sale for $2,500, $5,000, and $30,000. Investigate. D. STONER & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A HAIR STORE FOR sale, doing a large city and country trade; reasons for selling, sickness in family; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. For particulars call at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF restaurant and dining rooms and 14 sleeping rooms for sale; rent cheap; now doing a good paying business. Call at No. 955 State-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER, OWING TO ILL-HEALTH, contemplates removing to the East, and offers his bakery, No. 28 Bluff-st., Joliet, for sale; all in excellent condition; oven can be used either with wood or coal; a horse and wagon will be sold with it if desired. JOHN CRATES, Joliet, Ill. A 4 years and 6 months' lease.

TO WATCHMAKERS—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED jewelry and watchmaking business for sale; bad health reason for disposal. Address H 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH FROM $500 TO $5,000 IN A safe and reliable business, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patent rights wanted.

WE HAVE LIGHT, PLEASANT BUSINESS FOR six active men, $15 to $30 per week, sure money. JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD BUSINESS man a half interest in a cash business that is well established, paying well, and can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 40 ACRES, GOOD house and improvements, perfect title, worth $4,500; situated 6 miles south of Grand Haven, on Lake Shore, with fine view; good fruit location, 2,000 young trees. Will give good trade for Chicago property of about same value. Address the owner, box 27, Grand Haven, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—80 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., corner, 2 blocks west of Western-av., for good house and lot worth about $4,000, west of Union Park. M. HALL, 16 Central Union Block.

TO EXCHANGE—85 LOTS AT MORGAN PARK, Washington Heights, with sidewalks, trees, etc., for residence in city; will trade part or all. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME ACRE PROPERTY, already subdivided, and well located, for a building lot of 50 or 100 ft frontage, situated south of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, city or country, for a good farm, well secured notes, and cash; no speculation, but business. Address F 65, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS to responsible parties at lowest cash prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 355 West Madison-st.

PARTIES IN WANT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS will do well to attend the large auction sale at 611 West Lake-st., beyond Union Park, on Saturday, April 5, 1873. A rare chance for bargains. See auction column. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers and Private Bankers.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all. An elegant piece of furniture, which occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead, and is transformed from a lounge into a luxurious bed. Seven styles, all sizes. Saves room; saves rent. Prices: $25, $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, $85, $100. Sold on installments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., FOR cash. Entire household stocks bought to any amount. Prompt attention to letters or calls. L. J., 177 Twenty-second-st.

$1,500 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CONSISTING of a complete outfit for housekeeping, all new last May, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address F 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF CHARLES CHARLESTON, FORMERLY of North Chicago, lately of Aurora, will call at No. 398 West Lake-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—THE YOUNG MAN WHO CALLED at 854 Prairie-av., Monday, saying he had found a pair of opera glasses, will please call at Room 4, No. 71 Dearborn-st.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

A Few Springfield Politicians Proceed to Reconsider the Action of the Farmers' Convention.

Senator Castle, of DeKalb, is First Hooted At, and Then Allowed to Speak.

The Affair Finally Breaks Up Amid Great Disorder and Confusion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—There is a general feeling of disgust at the result of the "deliberations" of the caucus of stay-overs, which sought to nullify the action of the Farmers' Convention. The important business had been transacted with much unanimity of opinion, and nothing of real consequence remained to be done. At the hour of meeting this morning, it was apparent that most of the calmer and more sensible men were absent. The time was occupied in bickering in regard to inconsequential matters, and trivial points of parliamentary order and precedence. Not more than one hundred delegates having a right to membership were in the hall, if there were so many. These were to continue the transaction of business in which every portion of the State should have a voice. Of the thirteen delegates from LaSalle County only two were in attendance. Only one of the six delegates from Livingston remained. Representatives of the counties in the northern half of the State were absent in the same proportion. Sangamon County was largely represented, and it is said that several operatives from one of the rolling-mills in this city, were occupying seats and voting. It was curious to watch the occasional ebullitions of prejudicial feeling. Whenever the Legislature and any of its members were mentioned, there was invariably an expression of contempt. Several gentlemen from the General Assembly were upon the floor watching the progress of the proceedings. Whenever they were sent for, and it was announced from the Chair that they were needed in their places to vote upon the pending question, there were cries, "Let them go. We can spare them;" to which were added sotto voce, other phrases of approbation.

Senator Castle was received with much disrespect before speaking, although he received a vote of thanks, not unanimously after he had finished. The more thoughtful of the delegates were mortified at the scene of disorder, but the control of the proceedings has passed out of their hands. The rulings of the President, D. W. Dame, of Carroll, were partial and uncandid, the confusion affording him an excellent opportunity for not hearing motions that did not please him. The talk in respect to the river-improvement question, for it could not by any excess of courtesy, be called a debate, showed great bitterness of feeling. The business went on pitifully until about 11 o'clock, the noise having by that time become a perfect hubbub, when the important "business" of the day was reached. Mr. S. M. Smith made a specious address, ostensibly in the interest of harmony; incidentally objecting to the river improvement question as a side issue, and ending by moving to reconsider the vote by which the anti-tariff resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Haines, of Chicago, moved to lay the question on the table, but Mr. Dame was seized with a sudden deafness, and refused to hear a motion perfectly audible to every one upon the platform. The motion to reconsider was put, and carried in a boisterous manner. It was afterwards decided to reconsider the vote by which the resolution censuring the President was adopted, the motion exciting little discussion.

Mr. Lawrence, of Warren, made an earnest protest against the arbitrary action of the faction which professed to represent the whole convention, saying that the meeting was packed with men from this district, and could not in any manner reflect the feelings of the people of the whole State.

All sensible men agree that the proceedings of to-day are devoid of moral effect, and cannot be considered valid or binding.

The influence of this district, in which still remains the old Whig leaven, is apparent in nearly everything done this morning. The responsibility rests largely upon S. M. Smith, who has not developed the capacity for successful leadership expected of him, although the honesty of his intentions cannot be doubted. He acknowledges that a large majority of the farmers of the State favor free trade, and only claims that he desires for the sake of harmony that everything except the railroad question be held in abeyance for the present. Other members of the Convention who differ from him say that if free trade is the sentiment of a large majority of the farmers of the State, it should find expression in a body of resolutions adopted as the creed of a State Farmers' Convention if anywhere. Delegates say that the ridiculous proceedings indulged in to-day are not likely to embarrass the general progress of the movement against the railroads. Their organization is too perfect to be demoralized.

THE MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, April 3.—A few delegates to the Farmers' Convention, together with a number of politicians, met at the Opera-House at 9 o'clock this morning, the Hon. D. W. Dame in the chair. The parquette was a little more than half filled.

Judge Kendall, of Will, moved that the subject matter of river improvement be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Flagg, of Madison, urged in a vigorous speech that the Convention confine itself to the topic of railroad abuses.

Mr. Cobb, of Sangamon, moved the previous question, which was carried, and the whole subject laid on the table.

Mr. Emerson, of Champaign, being under instructions from the Town of Ludlow, made a statement of railroad unjust discrimination in freight, as affecting his town and district.

One or two others endeavored to speak, but gave way to Senator Castle, after expressing themselves with considerable offensive personality. One man, without rising from his seat, said that they had heard enough speeches of this kind, from Governors, Senators, and that sort of thing. They didn't want any more of them. A man named Alcorn said that, if the Senator were going to speak of the river improvements, he might as well sit down. Others suggested that he had better go back to his place in the Senate.

The Senator modestly advanced upon the stage and explained his object, saying that he had been invited to speak by the Executive Committee.

Finally, after cries of "Go on, go on," from all parts of the house, he proceeded to speak as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: While I should not have selected the question of the courts or the rights of the people therein, I yet deem it a great and vital question, and one upon which we should have well-defined opinions. The idea has come down from the earlier ages of civilization, when knowledge was confined to the few, and the masses were devoid of culture, that special positions raised men above the criticisms of common mortals, and that we must not question the powers or the judgments of those who occupy such positions. But this later day has seen the overthrow of many of the idols of the past, and, with the broad dissemination of knowledge, with the lifting of the masses into the higher realm of thought, we find that men must only be honored for what they are—that the intelligence of the common people has penetrated the sanctity of these positions, so that to-day the people judge as freely of those who administer justice as of those who make laws. And this is right, for an intelligent and well-directed public sentiment was never brought to bear upon public men, in any capacity, without conducing to the public good. I know full well that a popular feeling may go too far in a given direction, under the spur of special excitement, and yet I have the utmost confidence in the judgment of the masses, believing, with that old proverb, "Vox Populi Vox Dei," that the voice of an intelligent people is indeed the voice of God.

In our Government we have extreme elements. In the lower strata we find the people,—the solid granite upon which is built our Government,—strong in thought, sensitive to impressions, constantly reaching for new theories, working out new problems, as we find nearly all the developments which glorify and magnify this nineteenth century were born with the masses, naturally revolutionary, deeming the past as furnishing lessons for the present rather than pointing out paths to be implicitly followed, such being the tendency of all minds educated by mingling with their kind, who get their culture, be it greater or less, by rough experiences among their fellow-men.

At the other extreme we find the courts. Their lives have been spent in the study of what their grandfathers believed, in looking after the precedents made necessary by the semi-barbarism of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and they hold every new idea an innovation until it has been compared with the precedents afforded by the pure Jeffreys or the later immortalities—not to say immoralities —of the renowned Barnard.

With these elements, not in antagonism, but in opposition to each other, we may rest assured our liberties are safe, while with either one alone they would be in danger. With the first, we would run into all sorts of crude ideas in legislation; with the other, we should run in the narrow circles of the past, never reaching out into the possibilities of the future. As these both are necessary to the development of the greatest good, let them work harmoniously together, and neither feel aggrieved at the positions of the other, when honestly taken.

The advanced tendencies of the people must educate the courts; and, when the courts say by their actions that they will not be led by such popular elements, and by so doing place themselves in opposition to the will of the masses, when the masses are working out a principle, you may rest assured that the will of the people will make itself manifest ere long by the "reversing" of these opposing courts, and to say that such belief tends to anarchy, is to say that all men who believe on one side of a question are honest and wise, while those who believe on the other are dishonest and untrue,—that the courts are always right and the people always wrong.

To-day comes up the great question whether the State is superior to the charters they grant, or has parted control over them, and this question is the foundation upon which you must build. Now there are equally able, honest, intelligent, pure-minded, and clear-headed lawyers upon either side, and what the people need, and must do, is to select those for their judiciary who work upon principle as they believe, not men who are pledged to certain specific action, but those who hold honestly the same beliefs of right, as do the people, whose sympathies are with the people, rather than with chartered corporations. The people of this State, in common with the people of our whole Union, have now a grave responsibility thrust upon them. While I concede the necessity of railroads, while I believe the prosperity of our State and nation is most intimately woven into that of the railroad system, I yet believe they are fraught with gigantic evils, and unless we of this generation continue this contest until we win the victory, by forcing these roads to own their allegiance to State enactment, the time will come with the next generation when these corporations will force the State to own their dictum, and do their bidding. Already we have near $250,000,000 of money invested in railroads in this State alone, while its indirect influence is almost without limit, while in the Union we have nearly $4,000,000,000 in the same interest and controlled by a few men, who now control the legislation of several States. Now if this interest has grown in forty years to an income of $455,000,000 last year, what can we expect in the future? When all these gains are to come from the producing classes of our nation, may we not well feel a sense of responsibility while we press forward in this contest for the supremacy of State over the creature of its creation?

In this contest the Judiciary are a mighty power, and it behooves you to look well to it that you elect men who are in sympathy with the toiling millions. No doubt designing men will desire to be hoisted into power through the excitement of to-day, but do not be deceived. As between an honest man who denies your faith and the dishonest man who clings to it, take the honest man always.

Now, fellow-citizens, do not forget the main question. Do not be led off upon side issues. Settle first the question, "Do the railroads control the State, or does the State control the railroads?" and to this contest invite all men of kindred interest, without regard to name, occupation, or position. Let the aims be single, and the bands of a common interest and a common brotherhood bind together until these corporations acknowledge the supremacy of law and yield unqualified obedience thereto.

Mr. Alcorn begged the pardon of Senator Castle. He had expected to be bored as they had been bored the previous day.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the speaker, who returned to his place in the Senate.

An attempt was made to resume the special order, that being the consideration of the following resolution, presented by Mr. S. P. Tufts:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the farmers of Illinois that they as a rule keep a farm expense account, during the following season, and each succeeding one; and that statistical reports of the same be made by township organizations to county and State organizations, in order that the actual cost of production may be ascertained and made public, for the purpose of reaching a fair and equitable remuneration thereon to the farmers of the State.

A delegate from Peoria County stated that he was no orator; he lived five miles out of the City of Peoria, and represented 60,000 people. He should withdraw unless they ceased talking about river improvement.

Mr. P. M. Smith, of Henry, spoke against the special order. He desired to have delegates remember that they were working in the interest of the whole State, and not in the interest of any locality. The consideration of the improvement question should wait, and come in its proper order. The tariff resolution was a bone of contention, and should never have been introduced, and he should move a reconsideration of the vote by which it was adopted. The Convention should confine its attention to the railroad question, on which there was no difference of opinion, and leave out all disturbing issues. He spoke of financial matters connected with the State Association, and proposed an assessment of the costs on each member of a club or grange throughout the State. He ended by moving that the vote by which the tariff resolution was adopted be reconsidered.

Mr. Harrison moved that the motion be laid on the table.

The motion was distinctly made, and heard by the President, but he refused to entertain it.

The motion to reconsider was put and carried.

The resolution censuring the President for his action in signing the Salary bill, was reconsidered, by a decisive vote.

It was decided, upon the motion of some unknown member, that the consideration of the two resolutions should be postponed until the 4th of next July.

Mr. Shaw Pease, of Macon, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention indorse the action of the police of the House of Representatives in ejecting from this House a member of the Legislature for disorderly conduct.

Considerable excited discussion followed.

Mr. Flagg urged that the passage of such a resolution would be discourteous to the Legislature, who had given the Convention the use of the house.

A delegate advocated its passage, detailing the circumstances of the ejectment. One of those ejected was Mr. Wilkinson, of McLean, and another member whose name was not given were the persons whose disorderly conduct caused their expulsion. One member was heard to say —"Now, there'll be a hell of a fuss here," and another was heard to ejaculate: My God, don't you suppose Vanderbilt and Tom Scott are trembling in their boots?" The conduct of the Legislators was most disgraceful. They should be shown that they are the servants of the people.

A member suggested that it was not intended to censure the Legislature, but only the disorderly members.

The resolution was adopted.

A delegate from LaSalle County proposed the following:

Resolved, That any legislation that is not based on the Eleventh Article of our State Constitution entitled *Railroads* will not meet the necessities of the producers in controlling monopolies to reasonable maximum rates of freight and passenger and to prevent unjust discrimination, and that such maximum rates should be fixed by legislative enactments, as directed by our State Constitution.

The resolution was adopted.

Business continued amid great confusion. Delegates crowded upon the stage, embarrassing the officers and reporters; half a dozen were trying to speak at the same time, and half the Convention were on their feet. Not more than 100 members were present, out of the 277 of the day before, not enough to take valid action on any question previously settled.

Mr. Lawrence, of Warren, presented a protest against the action of the Convention in reconsidering the action of the previous day. He understood that the house was packed with Springfield men. The business of the day was concluded with the brief consideration and adoption of the resolution presented on the previous evening respecting the farmers through their clubs collecting statistics in regard to the cost of produce.

The Convention adjourned with great disorder.

The Erie Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, April 3.—A. D. Barber, lobbyist, testified before the Erie Legislative Investigating Committee, to-day, to receiving various sums of money from Jay Gould, and also $50,000 from John Dutcher, in relation to matters pending before the Legislature, but denied offering money to any members of the Legislature of 1872.

FOREIGN.

Further Complications in Spanish Politics.

The Spanish Troops in Cuba Experience Reverses.

The English Commons Agitated by a Newspaper Article.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 3.—In the Commons, to-night, Mr. Munster, member for Mallow, rising to a question of privilege, had read by the Clerk an extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* reflecting on the conduct of the Irish members in regard to the Dublin University bill. Munster particularly complained of the words, "The bill cut the ground from under their Fenian agitations, and their office in noisy disloyalty." After a long speech, he moved that the article "libelously reflected on the conduct of certain members, and was a breach of the privileges of the House."

Disraeli said the article referred to certain ultramontane members. There was no specific allusion. He thought, before the House interfered with the liberty of the press, it had better ascertain who the ultramontane members were. [Cheers and laughter].

Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway, thought the epithet "ultramontane" was clearly used as a term of reproach. He appealed to the House to be as careful of the honor and character of its Irish members as others.

McCarthy Downing, member for County Cork, declared that, when defending the principles of his faith, he was not ashamed to avow that he was ultramontane. He indignantly repudiated the charge of disloyalty. Had the abuse been directed at Scotland, English members as well as Irish, there would have been no difficulty. He expressed astonishment that the leader of the Opposition should attempt to prevent a discussion.

Sir John Duke Coleridge opposed the motion, and regretted the debate, but thought the subject could not be disposed of by a joke. He cited precedents, and showed that members must be attacked as members if a charge of libel was to hold. An attack on the House was not sufficient to constitute a breach of privilege.

Agar Ellis, member for Kilkenny County, while he was not an ultramontane, could not but condemn the newspaper article as improper and disgraceful. He was surprised at Mr. Disraeli's course, and said he should vote in favor of the motion.

Bernal Osborne confessed that he was ignorant of the meaning of the word ultramontane. He had heard Mr. Gladstone called ultramontane. The members from Ireland, honest and conscientious, had been grossly insulted, but he hoped the miserable publisher would not be dragged before the bar. It would be better to treat him with contempt.

Mr. Ronayne, member for the City of Cork, said he supposed he was one of the members to whom disloyalty was imputed, but he rejoiced at the appearance of such articles as the one in question. The tone of the English press was doing more to promote home rule than centuries of anguish and oppression. Mr. Disraeli's joke would have the same effect in Ireland which his speech had years ago, when he made the reply to his constituents who had given three cheers for the famine in Ireland. [Cries of "Oh! oh!" and cheers.]

Mr. Munster said he could easily dispose of Mr. Disraeli's joke. Daniel O'Connell was once summoned to the bar of the House because he publicly declared the Tories had perjured themselves. He ought to have asked whether there were any Tories there.

Mr. Gladstone remarked that he appeared to be the hero of the first paragraph of the article. He thought the attack was not a breach of privilege, although it was unjustifiable, and without foundation. He appealed to the member from Mallow to withdraw his motion, because if it was defeated the mover would be placed in an unenviable position. He sympathized with the gentleman, but the consciousness that he had done his duty should neutralize the detraction.

The motion was withdrawn.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 3.—Senor Castelar threatens to resign unless the Ministry adopt a more decisive and energetic policy. His colleagues hesitate to interfere in the conflict between the people and the municipality of the capital. The popular leaders declare the Corporation responsible for future events.

The Cure of Santa Cruz has arrived at Vera with the troops in close pursuit. His uncle and sister fled into France.

The Carlists are reported to have shot sixty prisoners at Berga.

Seven thousand Minie rifles, the first installment of 15,000 promised, have been forwarded to Barcelona for distribution among the people. The Armament Committee there is preparing a levy en masse for the defence of the Provinces.

A disturbance occurred, yesterday, in the artillery barracks at Valencia. Several men were killed or wounded. Order was restored. The particulars are not yet published.

BAYONNE, April 3.—Gen. Nouvillas has arrived at Estella, twenty-five miles southwest of Pampeluna, and made it the headquarters of his operations against the Carlists. The Commune has been declared in the province of Salamanca. Some rioting followed, but was suppressed by the gendarmes.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 1.—The bankers and merchants have agreed to join with others in taking shares of the 20,000,000 new loan, and the prospect now is that the whole loan will be taken.

The Governor has returned the embargoed estate of Martin M. Tuces, and in a few days will release the estate of Thomas Mora, an American citizen, whose estate was embargoed by mistake.

The butchers and slaughterers have had a difficulty, in consequence of which the slaughterers demand exorbitant prices for meat. The commonest beef is $8 per arroba (25 lbs.) at wholesale, and the poorer classes are unable to purchase it.

KEY WEST, April 3.—Advices from Havana state that, owing to the high price of beef, it was feared an attack will be made on the butchers' stalls by the populace, unless measures are taken by the Government to compel the clique of Spaniards, who have monopolized the cattle market, to reduce their prices.

KEY WEST, April 3.—Advices from Havana to the 1st are received. It is generally affirmed that Gen. Portilla, commanding Cinco Villas, has been captured by the insurgents, and that a number of the guardias civiles from that district have gone over to the enemy.

The garrison of Purta Piedra, near Nuevita, is reported deserted to insurgents.

Gens. Vicanto, Garcia, and Maximo Gomez, with 3,000 men, are in the vicinity of Magario.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 3.—M. Grevy refuses to withdraw his resignation, and Casimir Perier will probably succeed to the Chair of the Assembly.

Gen. Chanzy has informed the Committee on Capitulations, that the Government has received its report on Marshal Bazaine's case, and decided to proceed with a trial by court martial.

M. Bertheny, who formerly represented the French Government at Washington, has been appointed Envoy to Japan.

Duke D'Aumale was received as a member of the French Academy to-day. On taking his seat, he made an address, quiet in tone and free from political allusions, but closing with an eloquent and patriotic appeal, the last words of which were, "Poor France. Let her pick up her broken sword, labor and take heart."

VERSAILLES, April 3.—The Assembly, to-day, after a scene of excitement and disorder, voted to proceed with the discussion of the clauses of the Lyons Municipality bill.

An election will be held to-morrow to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Grevy. One of the most prominent candidates is Louis Martel, a leading man of the Right Centre.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 3.—The political crisis is past. The Government has proved more than equal to the occasion. The Hon. Mr. Huntington moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into certain matters connected with the Pacific Railway. He professed to have authority for the statement that the Government had received from Americans in league with Sir Hugh Allan a considerable sum of money, $300,000, wherewith to influence the elections. The motion was a gauntlet thrown down to the Government, and was by them accepted. After Mr. Huntington took his seat, not a single person rose to speak for or against the motion, and, when put by the Speaker, Sir John A. Macdonald cried "Lost." A division was then taken, 183 members being present, when it was lost—yeas, 76; nays, 107; majority for the Government, 31. Had every absent member voted against the Government they would still have had a majority of fifteen. A majority from every province but Ontario voted with the Government, while in Ontario a majority of six voted against them. Regarding the question, the *Globe*, Opposition organ, says the men against whom this fearful charge was made sat and listened to it in silence, gave no denial, offered no defense, but called on men whose elections were won by the expenditure of money to vote down the motion, and they did it. The *Mail*, Government organ, says the Government met the motion as it deserved, with contemptuous silence.

Among late arrivals here are the Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, of the Northwest Council; Dr. Bird, Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature; Donald Ross, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Peace River; and Lieut.-Gov. Morris, of Manitoba.

Sir Hugh Allan has obtained the ocean mail contract for five years for $126,433.33 per annum from the Ottawa Government.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The China arrived this morning, with Hong Kong dates to Feb. 27 and Yokohama to March 10.

Konig, a general broker, of Hong Kong, absconded and defrauded firms to the extent of $40,000. He was captured and imprisoned in Hong Kong.

The Pacific Mail Company has chartered the steamer Quangse for the San Francisco and China line.

It is reported that efforts will be made to put a final stop to the infamous Coolie traffic of the Portuguese between Macos and South America. Every China paper gives accounts of the iniquitous traffic.

The general China news is unimportant.

The question of opening Japan to all foreigners hinges on the condition that they will submit to the native laws. One system based on the Code Napoleon was rejected by the Mikado.

The Peruvian envoy, Senor Garcia, arrived on Feb. 27, and was received by the Mikado. The Japanese Ministers are willing to enter into a treaty of amity and commercewith Peru, but refuse to concede extra territorial rights.

Despite the edict of religious toleration, 600 Christians at Tosa are still treated as criminals.

The great temple Monzeki at Yedo will be rebuilt under the superintendence of a foreign architect, according to European ideas of ecclesiastical fitness.

Journalism is making rapid progress in Japan.

A general system of conscription has been adopted. All Japanese subjects of the age of 20 must serve three years in the army or navy.

The religious Censor prohibits "Seppoism" teaching, that this world is a land of dreams, and death a sleep, from which the soul awakes in Paradise.

The Japanese Minister to Italy leaves on March 25. He is also accredited to the Vatican.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 3.—The Emperor has given his sanction to the electoral reform bill. The announcement was made in the Reischrath to-day, and was received with prolonged cheering.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 3.—In Parliament to-day, Deputy Vallods made an alarmist speech. He declared the Crown was beset with dangers from the latent revolutionary element. The President of the Ministry answered the Deputy, showing his fears groundless, and calling on the House to trust in the loyalty of the country.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Rev. Dr. Thompson is lecturing before large and interested audiences in this city. Subject, "Church in America."

ITALY.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is slightly ill.

NEW YORK.

Nixon the Murderer Sentenced to Be Hanged—George Francis Train—Mysterious Shooting—Stokes Still Confident—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Hardly had Judge Brady pronounced the sentence of death on Nixon to-day, than the condemned murderer began to shake from head to foot. He turned ghastly pale, and great beads of perspiration started out from his forehead and hands. He fainted in the van on his way to the Tombs and had to be carried to his cell. He immediately threw himself upon a bed and burst into violent sobbing. He is completely broken down by terror of his approaching fate. Throughout the afternoon he lay in a doze with his eyes closed, and body covered with perspiration. All efforts to rally him were in vain.

The news of his conviction has fallen like a death-knell on the other murderers. They have kept to their cells all day, and look gloomy and despairing. The Sheriff's Jury to test the sanity of George Francis Train was formed to-day, and adjourned to Tuesday. When Train returned to the Tombs, he found his cell locked, and the Warden refused him admittance. Finally, a compromise was effected, and the Dictator was removed to a room in another building, where he can howl until he becomes sick without disturbing anybody. Train has been the greatest nuisance ever confined in prison. He was continually breeding disturbances, and inciting the other prisoners to all sorts of insane outbreaks. When not thus engaged, he occupied himself yelling defiance to the authorities, heaping maledictions upon their heads, and threatening revenge of the direst character. It was impossible to quiet him. Several attempts were made to force him out, but all failed. The present course was adopted as the last resort, his conduct having become utterly unbearable.

Mrs. Mary Thomas, aged 19, was turned out of the Young Girls' Home, under charge of the Children's Aid Society, on March 17, when it was found she was about to be confined. To-night she died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of consequent exposure.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 3.—The cases of Margaret Landers and others against the Staten Island Railroad Company, to recover damages for loss of relatives by the Westfield explosion, were argued in the Court of Appeals, to-day, upon an appeal taken by the Company from the verdicts against them. The main points raised by the counsel of the Company was that, as both plaintiffs and defendants were engaged in violation of the Sunday law at the time of the accident, no action can be maintained. Decision reserved.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association has increased its capital stock from $250,000 to $400,000. The first meeting this year occurs between the 7th and 14th of June. E. O. Read was chosen President in place of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, deceased.

The mails for Great Britain and France advertised to be sent by the Atlantic will be forwarded by the steamer Weser on Saturday.

The man arrested in Philadelphia on the supposition that he was Roscoe, the alleged murderer of Goodrich, has been released, a Brooklyn detective pronouncing him not that person.

Much feeling has been excited in Jersey City, N. J., over the fact that last evening, while the Council of American Merchants was in session, two pistol shots were fired through a window of the Council-room.

Stokes expresses himself confident that the efforts which are now making to save him from the gallows will be successful.

Nixon was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May.

The steamship Hammonia, for Europe to-day, took $460,000 in specie.

There were eighteen bids for gold to-day, amounting to $5,540,000, at from 117 to 117.50. The amount sold was $1,500,000, at from 117.28½ to 117.56 inclusive.

The schoolship Mercury returned from a five months' cruise in the South Atlantic and West Indies.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—A young boy, named Green, met with a horrible and untimely end yesterday evening, at Rogerton (Ind.) Station, on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. His father being agent for that Company there, he, with some young companions, was playing among the cars, and he undertook to couple cars, his companions pushing them. He was caught between the bumpers and horribly crushed and mutilated, expiring almost instantly.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—While a passenger train on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad was standing at the French village, seven miles from East Louis, at 4:40 this afternoon, a construction train ran into the rear coach, killing Mrs. John B. Lusk and John H. Watts; terribly scalding a young daughter of Mr. Watts, and more or less injuring five or six others.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 3.—The Mail train over the Harlem Railroad that left Rutland at 9:05 a. m. to-day, met with a serious accident at Hunt's crossing, half a mile north of Bemington Station, caused by the springing of the track. The locomotive, a milk-car, and a passenger-coach were hurled from the track down an embankment twelve feet high. The coach turned over and remained bottom up. The smoking and mail-cars were badly smashed, and the trucks scattered in all directions. The following is a list of the wounded, so far as ascertained: C. S. Maltby, of Millerton, N. Y., leg and arm broken; S. S. Cromack, of Bennington, Vt., injured about the head and shoulders; Miss Julia Mattison, of Shaftsbury, Vt., wrist dislocated; Miss Woodcock, of Manchester, Vt., injured on the head; P. F. Hurd, of Arlington, flesh wound and contusion over the eye; H. B. Brown, of North Adams, Mass., severely injured; M. R. Sackett, of West Lebanon, cut about the head; Frank Wilder, of Rutland, Vt., baggagemaster, and several others from Bennington, hurt about the head and shoulders. The employes of the train promptly rendered all the aid in their power to make the injured passengers comfortable. The road is now clear.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Elections—Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 3.—The election held on Tuesday for township officers created but little interest, a very small vote being polled. In this city there were three tickets, Liberal, or Democratic Tax-payer's, and Mongrel. The former was elected by a majority of nearly 300. The election in the county it is believed has not materially changed the political character of the Board of Supervisors, though the full returns are not yet in.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 3.—The Republican City Convention to-day nominated William Jennison for Judge of the Superior Court, after a prolonged struggle, twelve ballots being cast. The principal opposing candidates were Erwin Palmer, Judge H. B. Brown, and Gen. L. S. Trowbridge. Ashley Pond, the Bar nominee, did not receive a single vote. For the Board of Estimates: At large, Allen Sheldon, Alexander Chapoton, William Doeltz, W. G. Vinton, and William Colburn were nominated, all but one "park men."

The Democratic City Committee met to-night and called a city convention for Saturday. They will probably nominate Mr Pond for Judge, and accept the candidates for Board of Estimates made by citizens' meeting last night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 3.—The charter election resulted in the choice of Jas. V. Jones, Republican, as Mayor, over Sam B. Lawrence, Democrat, by 170 majority; J. B. Powers, City Clerk, W. P. Taylor, Treasurer, both Republican, by 500 majority. The Democrats elect Dale, School Superintendent, and John Hancock, Police Justice. The Common Council stands, eight Republicans to ten Democrats. A heavy vote was polled and considerable feeling was manifested.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Executive Committees met to-night and nominated four candidates for Police Commissioners,—one for each district,—under the new Metropolitan bill. The Republicans will nominate to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—Full returns of the election give Howard, Republican, for Governor, 9,637; Chace, Democrat, 3,799. Van Zandt, Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor, 6,482; Ballou, Temperance and Republican, 3,983; Wales, Democrat, 2,920; scattering, 133. Van Zandt lacks 409 votes of an election.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The City Council this afternoon divided the city into four districts for the election of Police Commissioners. The Mayor, it is understood, will issue a proclamation to-morrow afternoon.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 3.—The most disastrous fire for many months occurred here this afternoon, destroying Field, Maynard & Co.'s Diamond Mills almost entirely. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock, and was first seen on the roof of the building, indicating that it probably originated from the smut-machine. Streams of water were poured on the building for hours, but without avail. Nothing could be done to stay the flames. The loss will not fall short of $80,000, with $18,000 insurance. This is the third time this same mill has burned in the last three years.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 3.—The Ocean House, of Job Jenness & Son, at Rye Beach, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. A portion of the furniture was saved. The house cost $100,000; reported insured for $60,000, the greater part in Providence offices.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 3.—The livery stable of Stuart & Garlan, and contents, with eighteen horses, including some of the best in the city, were burned to-night. A large brick building, with contents, adjoining, was also destroyed. Loss $25,000; insurance unknown. It was the work of an incendiary, and is the fifth livery stable that has been set on fire and burned in this city within a few years.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—A special from Huntington, W. Va., says the residence of Colonel Cunningham, at St. Albans, in that State, one of the finest in the Kanawha Valley, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

A special from Frankfort, Ky., says the distillery of J. Blackman, eight miles from that place, on the Lawrenceburg pike, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss between $5,000 and $8,000; no insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A destructive fire occurred to-night at Jacksonville, Oregon. Property to the value of $50,000 was destroyed. No insurance.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Two Men Shot—Both Fatally Injured.

A serious shooting affray occurred at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, in the saloon of Benhard Dooly, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street. Two young men, whose names, owing to the lateness of the hour, our reporter could not learn, got into an altercation about a girl. Both had been drinking, and were ready for anything. Hot words were exchanged, and finally blows. They were separated twice, but returned to the combat like two wild tigers. Finally, one of them drew a revolver, and the other, seeing his movement, drew one at the same time. They fired simultaneously, and both fell. One was pierced in the forehead, and the other in the left breast. It is not believed that either will live.

They were taken to their homes and attended by physicians. The lateness of the hour prevents any further report of the affair.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday morning a man named Patrick Keaton, residing at the corner of Low avenue and Douglas place, went to his work, leaving his wife alone in the house. In the evening when he returned he found her dead. Some neighbors informed him that she fell dead about 4 o'clock. The Coroner has been notified.

Yesterday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, a man named Thomas Coleman was assaulted by an unknown man, at the corner of Polk and Sherman streets. Coleman returned the blow with good effect. He was getting the best of his assailant, when the latter caught his left ear between his teeth and bit it almost off. The brutal act aroused the indignation of some spectators and they separated the combatants. Coleman was taken home. The unknown cannibal escaped.

A Fearful Story—If True.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 2.

The following letter is from Thomas Warren, of Union County, Ark., to J. M. Courtney, of Kearney, Clay County, Mo., and dated but a few days ago:

"I will tell you now of a horrible murder that took place not far from where I live. It happened about a month ago. There were four negroes concerned in it. A married lady went to a neighbor's house to stay several days. She was not well when she left home, and her husband told her that he would take care of the children until she came back, but when she got to where she was going there was no one at home but hired men, and she started back. She had not gone far before a negro man stopped her horse, took her off of the horse and hitched it outside of the road, and told her to take the path before him, and he drove and pushed and pulled her eight miles into the bottom and tied her to a tree and ravished her. He kept her there three days and nights tied to the tree, and the second day while there she had a child in the woods by herself. She was gone from home three days before her husband went after her. He went over to the house where she had started to go, and, when he found she was not there, started back home, and found her horse tied where the negro had left it three days before. He took the horse home, and collected some men together, and commenced hunting for her, and the next day they saw two little negroes who told them that they had seen a negro the day before driving a white woman before him down the path. They scattered out to hunt for them, and got so close that the negro went by where the woman was tied, killed her with a stick, and then left her. But they went on after him, but got off his track.

"The negro stopped at home, and asked a negro man and boy if there was anybody hunting for a missing lady; they told him yes, and as he got up to start they caught him and started back with him, and met one of the men in pursuit. They made him tell where the woman was. He said he killed her. Then they made him take them to where she was. He said they were in sight of her the day before, when the woman fainted, and said she fainted three or four times while tied; and that she begged him to turn her loose, and that he would not. They took the negro to her husband, and asked him what they must do with him. He told them to burn him. The men who had him were all negroes. They built two log heaps and put him in the middle. They were twenty-four hours burning him; they cut his toes off and made him swallow them, and then cut strips of skin off his body and made him broil them on the coals and eat them; and they would roll him in the coals and take him out and talk to him and put him back, and at last they built a large fire, put him on the top of it and let him burn to ashes, and that was the last of him. There was not a white man that had anything to do with it—all negroes. The other three negroes that were killed were shot dead on the spot. They knew where the woman was and would not tell.

"I saw a lady who helped to shroud the murdered woman, and she said she was bruised all over her body, where he had hit her with his fist. She leaves three children and a husband."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 3.—In the Senate, this afternoon, the special Committee to investigate certain charges of bribery made against a Senator, in the Cincinnati *Commercial* and Cincinnati *Inquirer*, presented their report and the testimony taken in the case. The report declares that a careful examination fails to show any foundation whatever for the accusations made by the *Commercial*, that Senators were bribed or improperly influenced in their action on the Little Lottery bill; that Mr. Halstead admitted he had written the articles in question without any facts tending to establish the truth of any of the grave charges made against Senators, and that he wrote them simply to create a public sentiment, which would secure the passage of the bill in question. The report further says that the committee feel that it does not fall within their province to report their views upon the rank injustice done the members of the Senate by groundless charges of Mr. Halstead, nor upon the tendency of his conduct to degrade the useful and honorable profession of journalism in the estimation of a discriminating public, and to destroy the proper influence of the press as a conservator of public morality, and a guardian of the public purse. The report further says that the committee have carefully inquired into charges made by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* against Senators Scheff and Young, and find them to be literally without foundation, and that, under oath, John T. Cockerel, editor of the *Enquirer*, admits that he had no facts to establish the charges made, and that he did not, by the articles in question, intend to reflect upon the integrity of the Senators. The Committee was discharged, and the report ordered printed.

After this report was disposed of, the much talked of Little Lottery bill was taken up and passed, yeas, 22; nays, 10.

In the House, a resolution was offered, and ordered printed, making it the duty of the Commissioner of Roads, the Attorney-General, and the Auditor of State to look up the law of Ohio governing fares and freights on railroads, freight on fast lines, charges by express and telegraph companies, and fares on sleeping cars, the manner of levying and collecting taxes on the property of railroad, telegraph, express, fast freight lines, and sleeping-car companies doing business in Ohio, and report to the General Assembly at its next session what changes in the laws or new enactments are necessary to compel justice and equality between the people and these corporations. A resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature every three weeks was rescinded. The proposition to appropriate $45,000 to purchase the Swayne property for the Governor's mansion was defeated.

MR. HALSTED'S REJOINDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3.—Mr. Halsted will publish the following card to-morrow:

To the Agent of the Western Associated Press:

There are two direct falsehoods in the report of the Ohio Senate Committee of Investigation, as furnished the Associated Press, in respect to my testimony. I did not admit that there were no facts tending to establish the truth of the charges I had made. The charges themselves were general, and based upon the notorious and officially proven use of lottery money to prevent legislation in the House. This was excluded because the exposure had been made in the House—the very reason why the lottery dealers choose the Senate as the place where they would fight the little bill. The dispensation of free whisky by an agent of the lottery dealers heretofore concerned in the corrupt suppression of legislature on this subject, is a fact, and makes its appearance in the testimony. These facts, to any persons but the County Court and lawyers of experience in defending criminals, would be accepted as having a tendency at least to establish the truth of the charges.

I did not state I had made the charge simply to create public sentiment. I said I had been assured the bill was not likely to pass without my help. I have the permission of Mr. Little, the author of the bill, to state that he wrote to me to that effect and asked my assistance. When this request reached me I was keeping out of the contest, that those who were interested in the criminal business it struck at might not have any excuse for the usual lie, that the bill was not demanded by an honest public policy, but through personal motives and newspaper rivalries. I have the satisfaction of seeing that the work of the *Commercial* has been effective, and the malignant pettifoggery of the report of the Committee I hold in the extremest disdain, taking care simply that the people of Ohio may have an opportunity to detect the absolute falsehoods with which it is patched.

(Signed) M. HALSTEAD.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 3.—Mr. Dampier, Democrat, introduced a joint resolution in the House, memorializing Congress to permit the State of Arkansas to take the benefit of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A joint resolution passed the House adjourning the General Assembly sine die on the 15th. The bill introduced in the House a few days since, releasing railroads to which State aid has been awarded from the payment of the interest or principal of the bonds, passed the House, this evening, after a stormy session. The amount of bonds already issued is $5,200,000; the amount to be issued, $6,200,000. The bill does not repeal the law in reference to the issue of the latter. The bill levies an additional tax of $3,000,000, United States money, to pay interest on the bonds. The greatest excitement has prevailed over this measure ever since its introduction. Every Democratic member in the House but one, and five Republicans, voted against the measure. The Democrats announced boldly that if the bill should become a law they would unitedly advocate a repudiation of the bonds. The *Gazette* and other leading Democratic papers have taken that stand also.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The bill to annex Hoboken to Jersey City passed the Senate this afternoon. At a meeting in Hoboken, the other evening, the Mayor and one hundred citizens were sent to Trenton to protest against the annexation.

The State Constitutional Convention project was defeated in the Assembly.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, April 3.—Judge McKean yesterday decided that the Territorial Marshal was ousted by the judgment of the Territorial Supreme Court that the United States Marshal could not serve in the Territorial Court, and being a District, not a County Court, the Sheriff could not serve a venire. Consequently the jury was impanelled illegally, and there are no officers in the Territory who can legally form a jury. But on the ground alone of public policy, he overruled the challenge to array where a jury is challenged. Cases are continued. The decision created excitement.

Wm. H. Claggett arrived to-night.

At Richmond, Northern Utah, Charles Leferere dangerously stabbed Mr. Crowther last night in a drunken row.

Weather wintry and stormy.

Colorado Items.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., April 3.—The bullion shipments in March from Central City were $126,000. The Caribou Mine yielded $13,000 in silver during four days last week. Many rich strikes from the mines in this vicinity have been made recently.

The indications point to a season of great activity and a largely increased yield of gold and silver.

Weather mild and pleasant. No snow in the mountains out of the snowy range.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Arrived—Steamships Algeria, Wyoming, and Canada, Liverpool, and Erin, London.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The steamship Austrian, from Baltimore, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The steamship City of Washington sailed for New York yesterday.

The Pre-Adamites Heard From.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3.—Workmen engaged in a sand bank near this city have exhumed a quantity of bones of strange animals and men, probably Indians. From a description of the human bones it is evident, to those scientific men who have the matter under investigation, that the representative of the race of men buried there differs materially in size and shape from the North American Indian of the present age. The skull and part of the body have been obtained, and great care is being taken to secure the remainder.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—In this city, Wednesday, April 2, Major Alexander B. Williams (formerly of Lyons, N. Y.).

Funeral at his residence, No. 74 Twenty-second-st., on Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

HOLBROOK—April 3, 1873, at No. 316 West Harrison-st., William Hamilton, son of Graves and Selina Holbrook, aged 2 months and 7 days.

MONTGOMERY—On the 30th of March, 1873, William Montgomery, of valvular disease of the heart. Aged 27 years. He was born in Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Buried in Graceland Cemetery.

☞ Ogdensburgh papers please copy.

LARSEN—In this city, April 2, Andrew Larsen, aged 62 years and 8 months.

Funeral Sunday, April 6, at 2 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, No. 193 North Curtis-st., corner of Fourth, to Graceland.

HANSON—At Lancaster, N. H., March 28, after a long illness, Joseph Hanson, aged 71 years, father of D. P. and Franklin S. Hanson and Mrs. May D. W. Whittle, of this city.

HEALY—At the residence of P. O'Neil, 19 Shurtliff-av., Mr. Philip Healy, formerly of Great Britain-st., Dublin, Ireland.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, by cars to Calvary.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATION.

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THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW,

For April, 1873.

Vol. VII. No. 3.

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AUCTION SALES.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 12 La Salle-st

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

CONTINUED SALE OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 4 and 5, at 2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m.,
At 183 Madison-st.,
Between Wells and LaSalle-sts.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Goods, &c.,
SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock. Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., in great variety.
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8 Crates W. G. Crockery,
5 Casks W. G. Crockery,
In open lots, to the trade, SATURDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
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By ELISON & FOSTER.
Great Bankrupt Sale.
We will sell the entire Furniture of the
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Nos. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181 & 183 Twenty-first-st., bet. State and Burnside-sts.,
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock, being the entire Furniture of Seven Houses, USED AS A HOTEL, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
By order of B. H. CAMPBELL, United States Marshal.
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TO BE SOLD THIS MORNING,
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On SATURDAY, April 5, at 9½ o'clock.
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One of the largest Auction Sales of the season
AT THE UNION PARK AUCTION ROOMS,
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